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****
* NATIONAL *
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CYL CONGRESSES

Hupeh, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Hunan, Yunnan, Honan Call CYL Congresses, Form New CYL Leading Organs

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 14, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, May 13, 1973) Hupeh, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Hunan, Yunnan and Honan provinces separately called their CYL congresses during the period from May 4 through May 12. The 5th CYL Hupeh Provincial Committee, the 7th CYL Kirin Provincial Committee, the 5th CYL Heilungkiang Provincial Committee, the 6th CYL Hunan Provincial Committee, the 5th CYL Yunnan Provincial Committee and the 6th CYL Honan Provincial Committee were elected and came into being. With the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement as the key link, the CYL congresses of these provinces conscientiously summed up their experience in building the CYL and discussed the fighting tasks for the future. An atmosphere of unity and militancy and of vigor and enthusiasm prevailed throughout these congresses.

Comrades Tseng Szu-yü (曾思玉), First Secretary of the CCP Hupeh Provincial Committee, Wang Huai-hsiang (王淮湘), First Secretary of the CCP Kirin Provincial Committee, Fu K'uei-ch'ing (傅奎清), Secretary of the CCP Heilungkiang Provincial Committee, Chang P'ing-hua (张平化), Secretary of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee, Chou Hsing (周兴), First Secretary of the CCP Yunnan Provincial Committee, and Liu Chien-hsun (刘建勋), First Secretary of the CCP Honan Provincial Committee, attended the CYL congresses of their respective provinces. They extended warm congratulations to the congresses and exhorted the broad masses of CYL members and young people to read conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, to take an active part in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to embark firmly on the road of integration with workers and peasants, to brave the storm and face the world in the course of the three great revolutionary movements, and to temper themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

While these congresses were in session, the delegates to these congresses--in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place"--conscientiously studied the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, penetratingly criticized the crimes committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly trying to change the Party's basic line and policies, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. They received deep-going education in ideology and political line. They also studied Chairman Mao's teaching "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," and criticized the crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in opposing the young people's embarkation on the road of integration with workers and peasants. They reviewed and freely talked about the excellent situation in which the broad masses of educated youths, answering Chairman Mao's call, had gone to the mountain and rural areas and embarked on the road of integration with workers and peasants.

Shown concern by the Party organizations at all levels, the broad masses of rusticated educated youths humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. After a few years' tempering, their stand, viewpoint and ideological feelings have gone through a deep change. Tens of thousands of these young people have joined the Communist Youth League, tens of thousands of CYL members have had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, and large groups of outstanding rusticated educated youths have been selected and admitted into the leading groups at various levels and become backbone forces at the basic level, actively contributing their share toward building a socialist new countryside.

The delegates cited these facts to refute forcefully the fallacy of "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and "punishment through labor" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They stated that they definitely would obey Chairman Mao's teaching, make a greater success of the work on the educated youths who had come to the mountain and rural areas, and do everything possible to achieve the goal of showing concern for them politically and ideologically, giving them help in production and technically and looking after them in everyday life, so that they would grow up healthily in the course of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

The congresses of these six provinces separately issued calls, demanding that the CYL organizations at all levels actively lead the broad masses of CYL members and young people to conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, to take part actively in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and to embark firmly on the road of integration with workers and peasants, and that CYL organizations at all levels must strengthen their care for the Party and, under the Party's leadership, vigorously and actively carry out various kinds of activity suited to the characteristics of the young people, lead the broad masses of CYL members and young people to play a full role as a shock team in socialist revolution and construction.

Before and after the congresses were in session, the delegates to these congresses were organized to carry out many educational activities,

thereby receiving impressive class education, line education and education in revolutionary traditions.

The delegates of Hupeh Province visited the former site of the Central Peasants' Movement Institute in Wuch'ang run by Chairman Mao in the past, the "February 7" Revolution Memorial Hall, the exhibition of the "Rent Collection Courtyard" set of clay figures and the Exhibition of Lei Feng's Deeds.

The delegates in Kirin Province visited the Exhibition of Lei Feng's Deeds, the Kirin Municipal Hall of Exhibition of Class Education, the Exhibition of the Deeds of Ch'en Tai-shan, an outstanding young worker of Changchun No. 1 Auto Plant.

The delegates of Heilungkiang Province invited Hsieh Hsiang-yun, mother of martyr Chin Hsün-hua, and Cheng Hsiu-yun, mother of martyr Chang Yung, both of these martyrs being good examples for educated youths, and asked them to tell about the heroic deeds of these two martyrs.

The delegates of Hunan Province took a special trip to Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's hometown, and visited Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition of Chairman Mao's former residence. In Changsha, they visited the Hunan Provincial No. 1 Normal School, a place where Chairman Mao carried out his early revolutionary activities, the Clear Water Pool where the former CCP Hunan Region Committee was situated, and came to Lei Feng Commune to visit the Lei Feng Memorial Hall. Happily they had interviews with Ko Chen-lin, one of the five heroes of the Battle of the Langya Mountain, Lo Hsuan-k'ai, father of internationalist fighter Lo Sheng-chiao, and Ouyang Heng-wen, Ouyang Hai's father.

On "May 4" Youth Day, the delegates of Yunnan Province joined tens of thousands of young people in Kunming municipality in holding garden parties and merry-making activities. They saw military performances staged by a certain PLA unit and visited the Yunnan Provincial Exhibition of Industries and Communications and the Exhibition of History of the Kochiu Mine.

The delegates of Honan Province visited the Exhibition of Chiao Yü-lu's Deeds and the Exhibition of the Red Flag Canal in Lin Hsien and heard reports on revolutionary traditions made by the "February 7" old workers, old poor peasants and veteran fighters of the Red Army.

After full fermentation and consultation, the delegates to the CYL congresses of these six provinces selected the CYL leading organs of their respective provinces in the light of the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause formulated by Chairman Mao. Through election and with the approval by the respective Party provincial committees, Mao Chü-yüan (f.毛菊元), Liu Ting-t'ung (刘定桐), Kao Yü-tse (高玉泽), Chang Li-kuo (张立国), Ch'en Fu-sheng (陈福生) and T'ang Yu-yüan (汤有元) were secretaries and Hu Te-chen (f.胡德珍), Ling Chung-t'i (f.凌仲倜) and Hsiung Ting-lung (熊定龙) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Hupeh Provincial Committee; Hsü Chao-ch'ang (许肇昌), Tu Ch'ang-ling (杜长龄) and Chao Kuei-lan (f.赵桂兰) were secretaries

and Hsü Hung-lin (许洪林), Li Kuei-hsüan (f.李贵轩), Wei Ko-ming (魏革命) and Wu Kuei-lan (f.吴桂兰, Mongol nationality) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Kirin Provincial Committee; Chang Hung-ch'ih (张洪池) and So Ch'ang-yu (索长有) were secretaries and Ts'ao Chi-min (曹积民), Ch'en Tsao-fan (陈造反), Ch'en Feng-lan (f.陈凤兰) and Chin Shih-ying (f.金士英) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Heilungkiang Provincial Committee; Liu Yü-o (f.刘玉娥) was secretary and Ch'en Tai-man (陈岱满), Liu Sheng-ming (刘盛明), Shih Yü-chen (f.石玉珍), Mao Chien-hui (f.毛建辉) and Li Hsien-t'ao (f.李仙桃) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Hunan Provincial Committee; Chin Kuei-hsien (f.金桂仙, Hui nationality) and Kuo Ching-hui (郭静辉) were secretaries and Chang Ts'ui-fen (f.张翠芬), Chang Shih-tsu (章世祖), Chao Tun-chih (赵敦志, Pai nationality), Niu Hsien-fa (牛宪发) and Wan Hsiao-hui (f.晚小惠, T'ai nationality) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Yunnan Provincial Committee; Chang Kuo-lao (张国劳) and Yün Hsiang-hsi (员向奚) were secretaries and Li Shang-ch'ien (李尚谦), Li Kuang-chen (f.李广贞), Chao Yün-ying (f.赵云英), Li Yün-lai (李运来) and Hsüeh Hsi-mei (f.薛喜梅) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Honan Provincial Committee.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Actively and Steadily Carry Out Written Language Reform

by

Wen Hsüan (聞宣)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to the reform of our written language. As early as 1940 he already pointed out in his "On New Democracy": "Our written language must be reformed under particular conditions, and the spoken language must be brought close to the people."

In 1951 Chairman Mao again directed us: "The written language must be reformed and must follow the common direction of phonetic spelling of the world's languages." He also pointed out that the phonetization of Chinese written characters required much preparatory work, that before phonetization could be realized it was imperative to simplify Chinese written characters to facilitate their use at present.

In 1958 Chairman Mao also instructed us: "All cadres must learn to speak p'u t'ung hua."

Chairman Mao's instructions are the guiding principle for the reform of our written language. They reflect the objective law of the development of our written language and express the long-cherished, urgent desire of the masses for reform of the Chinese written language.

For more than twenty years, in accordance with the principle indicated by Chairman Mao, the whole Party and the people of the whole country have been actively and steadily carrying out the work of written language reform and have made some achievements in the simplification of written Chinese characters, the popularization of p'u t'ung hua, and the formulation and promotion of a system of phonetic spelling of the Chinese language.

The simplified characters first introduced in 1956 are now in general use in school textbooks, newspapers, books and periodicals throughout the country. Simplified characters were used in editions of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung published during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the text of which was printed so that it was read from left to right. This reduced the difficulties encountered by the worker-peasant-soldier masses in study, playing a useful role in the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After the State Council issued a "Directive on the popularization of p'u t'ung hua in 1956, there was an upsurge of energetic popularization and learning of p'u t'ung hua in all professions and trades and in all areas of the country. Schools in areas where local dialects were spoken gradually adopted p'u t'ung hua

as the medium of instruction. More and more cadres and people in all parts of the country could understand and speak p'u t'ung hua. The gradual popularization of p'u t'ung hua played an active role in promoting unity among our people and strengthening economic cooperation and cultural exchanges between various parts of the country.

After the Chinese Language Phonetic Spelling Plan was adopted and promulgated by the National People's Congress in 1958, it was taught in most primary schools of the country. It is used by teachers and students alike as an aid for recognizing written characters and learning to speak p'u t'ung hua, and therefore plays a helpful role in improving the standard of language teaching-learning. The phonetic spelling plan is also an aid for the eradication of illiteracy. The use of phonetic spelling in anti-illiteracy work in some rural areas in the North has produced good results.

In addition, the Chinese phonetic spelling plan is also used for a common basis for the creation of a written language or reform of the languages of the national minorities, for improving the teaching of deaf-mutes as well as braille, for helping foreigners learn Chinese, and for communications. Popularization of the Chinese phonetic spelling system will create favorable conditions for the radical reform of our written language.

But the work of reform of the written language has not been smooth sailing. It has been filled with violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines. When the bourgeois Rightists mounted their offensive against the Party in 1957, they made a vigorous attack under cover of the issue of written language reform. Making use of their position and power, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type recklessly opposed Chairman Mao's directives on written language reform. They openly and audaciously slandered the use of the Latin alphabet in the phonetic spelling plan as a "slavish idea," criticized the work of simplification of Chinese characters, saying "It would prove to be highly disadvantageous in the future," and saying preposterously, "Failure to popularize the p'u t'ung hua within the next hundred years will not cause anyone to die." In short they tried to sabotage the work of written language reform by all conceivable means.

The denigration and sabotage of the written language reform by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, who were the general representatives of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, reflected the hatred for and fear of the victorious development of our socialist revolution and construction on the part of the class enemy. It served their criminal object of restoring capitalism in our country. After several years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great masses have reckoned accounts with the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and put forward many good suggestions for written language reform, thus bringing forth a new situation of vigorous development.

Our written language "must follow the common direction of phonetic spelling of the world's languages." This is a historical necessity, a necessity of the rapid development of our socialist revolution and construction that conforms to the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people. Under the concrete conditions in our country, however, much preparatory work will have to be done and a long period of transition will intervene before a phonetic language

can be realized. In our work of written language reform, therefore, it is still necessary to carry out the three tasks pointed out by Premier Chou in 1958, namely, simplification of Chinese characters, popularization of p'u t'ung hua, and promotion of the Chinese phonetic spelling system.

To continue to simplify and put in order Chinese characters is an urgent demand of the broad masses at present. In the work of simplification of Chinese characters, it is necessary to persevere in the mass line and implement the principle of "From the masses and back to the masses." New simplified characters have now gained wide currency. They reflect the great enthusiasm of the broad masses for written language reform and demonstrate their wisdom and creativeness in simplifying Chinese characters. We must deal with their creations with an earnest attitude. We must do research, collect the new simplified characters in current use among the masses, and study and regulate them, so they may be used as the main basis for compiling a new list of simplified characters.

While continuing to simplify the form of Chinese characters, it is necessary to intensify the study of reducing the numerical quantity of Chinese characters. It is necessary to continue to compare variants of the same characters and abolish some of them, substitute simpler characters for some homonyms composed of too many strokes including rarely used place names, and study ways and means of gradually reducing the number of interchangeable characters and limiting their quantity.

The work of simplification of Chinese characters should go on step by step and steadily. There must be overall planning and centralized arrangement of their study and regulation. Simplified characters should be published and promoted one group after another as the time is ripe for them.

Popularization of p'u t'ung hua is popularization of the language whose standard pronunciation is the Peking pronunciation. Its basic dialect is the Northern dialect and its grammer is that of the typical modern colloquial language. For our country with its vast territory and population and its multitude of dialects, this is an important strategic task. It is a formidable task which must be fulfilled, and therefore it is necessary to carry on the task perseveringly and tirelessly in an active attitude.

In popularizing p'u t'ung hua, it is necessary to continue implementing the guideline of "vigorous propaganda, promotion at key points, and gradual popularization." The great political significance of popularization of p'u t'ung hua must be made the subject of vigorous propaganda, so that the broad masses may know that the existence of language barriers is not conformable to the demands of further political, economic, cultural, and defense development of our great socialist motherland, and is also an obstacle to the adoption of a phonetic alphabet. P'u t'ung hua must be vigorously promoted, and a social custom favorable to the speaking of p'u t'ung hua should be formed.

In concrete work, it is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between popularization and elevation, care being taken to start from reality. Different demands should be made on different areas, different departments, and different

objects. Regionally speaking, those areas where local dialects predominate should be the key points for popularization of p'u t'ung hua. With regard to departments, schools should be the key points for popularization, while with regard to age groups, children should be the key points for the effort. Chairman Mao's instruction, "All cadres must learn p'u t'ung hua," must be earnestly carried out.

Promotion of the Chinese phonetic alphabet should begin with the successful teaching of the phonetic alphabet in primary schools. For the present, the object of teaching the phonetic alphabet in primary schools is to help children to recognize characters and learn to speak p'u t'ung hua, all of which will serve the purpose of improving the standard of teaching-learning.

From the long-range point of view, the object is to fulfill Chairman Mao's directive, "The written language must be reformed and must follow the common direction of phonetic spelling of the world's languages." Therefore the teaching of Chinese phonetic spelling in primary schools is not something that makes no difference whether it is done or not, but something that must be done well. Schools which do not have qualified teachers should take active steps to train teachers for the work.

Meanwhile, it is also necessary to grasp such work as writing of textbooks and study of teaching methods. In addition, further effort must be made to wipe out illiteracy by using the phonetic alphabet in rural areas where the Northern dialect is spoken. The use of the phonetic alphabet in other respects should be further intensified and widened. At present, Chinese personal names and place names which appear in documents and the press for foreign readers should be spelled in accordance with the phonetic spelling system. Full use of the Chinese phonetic alphabet must be made to help foreigners learn Chinese.

Popularization of p'u t'ung hua to unify the spoken language and promotion of the phonetic alphabet to spread knowledge of spelling are two tasks for the purpose of paving the way for the phoneticization of written Chinese which we must earnestly and successfully accomplish with firm and unwavering determination.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and providing we act in accordance with the directives of Chairman Mao and the Party Center, make the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work the key link, resolutely rely on the broad masses, fully arouse the activism of all quarters, remain humble and cautious, avoid conceit and rashness, and work hard, we shall surely bring about active and steady reform of the written Chinese language and enable it to serve even better the cause of our socialist revolution and construction.

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What Has Been Done in the Simplification of Chinese Characters?

(Informational material)

Chairman Mao pointed out in 1951 that since phonetic spelling of written Chinese required much preparatory work, it was necessary to simplify Chinese characters to make them easier to use for the present. In 1953 Chairman Mao again pointed out that the number of Chinese characters must also be greatly reduced, that simplification was real only if simplification and reduction was carried out simultaneously in form and quantity.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directives, the broad masses and language reform workers have been actively carrying out in the past more than twenty years the work of simplification of the form of written Chinese, reduction of the number of written characters, and regulation of the form of Chinese characters.

In 1952 the Committee for Study and Reform of Written Chinese (predecessor of the Committee for Reform of Written Chinese) collected simplified characters in current use among the masses for study and began to draft a plan of simplified characters and a list of characters to be abolished. A "Draft Plan of Simplified Chinese Characters" was brought forth at the end of 1954.

In January 1955 the Committee for Reform of Written Chinese, acting jointly with other interested units, had 300,000 copies of the "Draft Plan" printed for circulation. It was also published in the Central papers and some magazines, and discussions about it were organized throughout the whole country. In accordance with the views from these discussions, the Committee for Reform of Written Chinese revised the "Draft Plan." It was then submitted to the National Language Reform Conference in October for adoption, and examined and approved by the "Committee for Examination of the Plan of Simplification of Chinese Characters" of the State Council.

In January 1956 the State Council formally promulgated the "Plan of Simplification of Chinese Characters," in which 544 cumbersome characters were simplified and reduced to 515 simplified characters. Of these, 230 were immediately adopted for general use upon the promulgation of the "Plan," while 285 and another 54 simplified radical or phonetic parts of Chinese characters were formed for tentative use and the public was asked to comment on them.

After several years of promotion and trial use of the simplified characters, the Committee for Reform of Written Chinese published a "General Table of Simplified Characters" in May 1964 to serve as a model for the use of simplified characters. The "General Table" consisted of three tables, the first of which contained 352 simplified characters not for use as phonetic or radical parts of larger characters, the second contained 132 simplified characters which might be used as phonetic or radical parts together with 14 simplified phonetics and radicals, and the third contained 1,754 simplified characters which were derivatives formed with the characters and phonetics and radicals contained

in table two. The "General Table" contained 2,238 simplified characters in all, derived from 2,264 complex characters.

The simplified characters are more rational than their complex originals, being easier to learn, to remember and to write. The number of strokes of the simplified characters is reduced almost by half compared with their cumbersome originals. For example, the complex characters listed in table one and table two of the "General Table" average 16 strokes each. They average 8 strokes each after being simplified. The complex characters listed in table three average 19 strokes each, but they average only 11 strokes each after their phonetics or radicals are simplified.

Simplification of Chinese characters proves highly beneficial to children who learn to recognize characters, to the anti-illiteracy campaign, and to the general public who want to read and write. As a result, they are enthusiastically received by the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses and by children.

Chinese characters are not only complex in form, but also unmanageably large in number. While simplifying the form of Chinese characters, it is also necessary to reduce their number, so as to lighten the load on those who have to learn and use them.

In October 1955 a "Draft Table of Regularization of the First Group of Variant Characters" was discussed at the National Language Reform Conference. In December the Committee for Reform of Written Chinese published, together with the Ministry of Culture, a "Table of Regularization of First Group of Variant Characters," which abolished 1,055 variants (a term denoting characters with the same sound and the same meaning but written differently, such as 秘 祕；杰 傑；麻 蔴；猫 貓；浪 滾；恒 恆；床 牀. The second of each pair is a variant of the first). The abolition of these variants lightens the load on people's memory and reduces the number of types with which printing establishments must be equipped.

In the "Plan of Simplification of Chinese Characters" published by the State Council, complex characters of many strokes are replaced with characters of the same sound but with fewer strokes. For example, 斗 is substituted for 鬥, 谷 for 穀, 范 for 範, 台 for 臺, 檯, and 颱, etc. Thus a number of characters is abolished.

From 1956 to 1964, following approval by the State Council, Chinese characters of common use were substituted for some rare characters used only in place names. By this means the characters of 34 place names were changed and some rarely used characters were abolished. For example, 盩厔 hsien of Shensi was changed to 周至 hsien, 雲都 hsien of Kiangsi was changed to 于都 hsien, 惠遠 Hui Autonomous Hsien of Tsinghai was changed to 门源 Hui Autonomous Hsien, 鬱水 hsien of Kweichow was changed to 习水 hsien, and so on. In all these changes 1,100-plus Chinese characters were abolished.

Concerning the regularization of the form of Chinese characters, the Committee for Reform of Written Chinese, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture jointly issued in 1964 to publishing and printing units of

the country a "Table of Forms of Chinese Characters for General Use in Printing" containing 6,196 characters, which standardized the printed form of the Chinese characters in the table, making them as nearly alike as possible with the handwritten form of k'ai shu (楷書). For example, the old Sung style of 眞, 兪, 吳, and 牢 were changed to 真, 俞, 吴, and 半, eliminating the difference between the printed form and the handwritten k'ai shu form of these characters and lightening the load on children and adults who were beginning to learn to read and write.

There is still much to be done in the simplification and regularization of Chinese characters. A considerable number of cumbersome characters of many strokes, which are difficult to write, to learn and to remember, still remain to be simplified. Some of the characters in the "General Table of Simplified Characters" are not rational enough so far as simplification goes. Some of them are simplified only in one part, the other part or parts remaining as complex and cumbersome as before. A large number of rare characters are still found in scientific and technical terms and personal and place names. These should be replaced with commonly used characters. Variant characters should continue to standardize. Chinese characters should be further rationalized in form, their component parts and the structure of strokes should be standardized and made general, etc.

Since the great cultural revolution, the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses and other segments of the population interested in the reform of written characters have made numerous good suggestions and voiced their views on these questions, which are being put in order and studied by the units concerned.

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To Our Readers

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the in-depth development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement has opened a wide road for the progress of various undertakings of our socialist construction. A new situation of booming development has already appeared in the reform of the written language as in other spheres of work in our country. To meet the needs of development of the situation, this "Written Language Reform" page again appears to the broad mass of readers today.

The principal tasks of "Written Language Reform" after its resumption of publication are:

To propagandize energetically, under the direction of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the principles of written language reform as indicated by Chairman Mao as well as the Party's relevant policies;

To launch revolutionary mass criticism and criticize the reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i with regard to the work of written language reform;

To study and discuss the simplification and regulation of Chinese characters, the popularization of p'u t'ung hua, the teaching of Chinese phonetic spelling, the use of the phonetic alphabet, and other questions;

To exchange the practical experience between the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses and language reform workers in all parts of the country;

To report on matters of language reform and language standardization in foreign countries, and so on.

The special page of "Written Language Reform" is a periodical in which the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, teachers of primary and secondary schools, teachers and students of the Chinese department of institutions of higher learning, language workers, and all segments of the population interested in language reform may exchange information on language reform and discuss related questions. We earnestly hope that the broad mass of readers will actively send in contributions, take part in the discussions, and criticize our work and make suggestions for its improvement, so as to make this special page a success.

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AMATEUR WRITERS

The Broad Worker Masses Enthusiastically Take Up Pen To Create Literary and Art Works

- The Party organization of Nanking Railway Sub-Bureau seriously trains a mass spare-time literary and art creative force

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, May 13, 1973) The Nanking Railway Sub-Bureau of Shanghai Railway Bureau has seriously trained a mass spare-time literary and artistic creation force, and subjected it to continuous education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. A boost is given to the unfolding of mass literary and art creation.

The Nanking Railway Sub-Bureau has a staff of over 20,000 strung along a 600-odd-kilometer railway line. As the line is long and personnel are scattered over a wide area, how to enliven the workers' spare-time cultural life and occupy the cultural position with proletarian ideas becomes a prominent problem. Under these circumstances, the Party organization of this sub-bureau pays great attention to carrying out mass spare-time literary and art activities.

At the end of 1971, the sub-bureau called a mass spare-time literary and art creation meeting. The broad worker masses enthusiastically took up the pen to create literary and art works for the stage as well as novels, poems, songs, paintings and other works. From May last year, the sub-bureau again successively presented literary and art shows, held fine arts exhibitions, gave 173 mass-created literary and art shows, and put on display 232 engravings, Chinese paintings and oil paintings and other works of art created by the masses during their spare time. On the basis of universal mass literary and art creation, this sub-bureau has gradually built up a backbone spare-time literary and art creation force.

In cultivating this spare-time creation force, Party organizations at various levels of this sub-bureau led Party members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and to straighten out the political orientation for literature and art and adhere to the principle calling for spare-time creation, economy, smallness in size or scope and variety.

For some time the passenger transportation work of the Nanking station was marked by such phenomena as people missing trains, catching the wrong trains, etc. In coordination with the effort to improve the quality of passenger transportation service, spare-time writing personnel created and presented such literary and art shows as "Visiting Folks," etc. Warm praises were sung of those service personnel wholeheartedly devoted to serving travellers and taken by them as their own folk. After being treated to these shows, the workers felt greatly enlightened. An impetus was given to the improvement of the quality of the passenger transportation service.

In unfolding a mass campaign calling for safety and punctuality of train service, the spare-time creative personnel also created many literary and art works singing warm praises of a 16-year safe driving record of YU Yung-sheng of the P'uk'ou locomotive section, the 23-year safe and accident-free record of the riverside rail-adjustment group of the Nanking Western Station, and other exemplary deeds. This stimulated the broad worker masses to make new achievements in safe and punctual driving.

The Chao Chung-hai passenger-care group of the Nanking Train Service Section consciously serves the people's communes along the railway line and helps the commune members haul means of agricultural production. It is a constant target of praise in letters received from poor and lower-middle peasants. For this reason, the spare-time creative personnel of the train service section put on the stage a single-scene opera, "Fish Can't Swim Out of Water." This impressed the idea of railway transportation in support of agriculture more deeply in the minds of the people.

The Party organizations at various levels of the Nanking Railway Sub-Bureau also constantly teach the spare-time creative personnel to read and study seriously and perform their duties well without getting detached from labor or from the masses and foster the idea of creating for the revolution. The locomotive section created an opera "Train Moves Out" reflecting the revolutionary spirit of drivers. When this opera received some good comments, individual creative personnel showed a feeling of self-complacency. To counter the beginnings of this kind of feeling, the general Party branch of the locomotive section promptly organized the spare-time creative personnel to initiate activities in writing about heroes and learning from heroes. They were also allowed to discuss the question of by whom the opera was created. Through these activities, they came to realize that literary and art works could not depart from the masses a single bit nor could it depart from the rich spring of life created by the masses or from the concrete help rendered by the masses for their creation. Due to a firm grip on ideological and educational work, the spare-time creative personnel of this sub-bureau have continuously raised their political consciousness. Many have become backbone cadres of the relevant units in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

To continuously raise the level of mass spare-time literary and art creation, the Party organization of the Nanking Railway Sub-Bureau has also adopted such measures as the operation of study classes, inviting spare-time literary and art workers to give lessons, sending people over to the city for training, etc. This is to help spare-time creative personnel to improve assiduously their ideological level and their artistic skill. Therefore, from among the mass spare-time literary and art creations there have continuously appeared some quite satisfactory plays, fine paintings and other works of art. Some have been selected for publication in the magazines devoted to mass literary and art creative of Nanking municipality. Some have been put on display at the fine arts exhibitions in Kiangsu Province or Nanking municipality.

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WOMEN CADRES

A Hsien in Szechwan Attaches Importance To Training of Women Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu) The CCP committee of Hsintu hsien, Szechwan Province, attaches importance to the training of women cadres. Large groups of women cadres play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements.

In the past few years, to meet the needs of the development of revolution and production, Hsintu hsien have taken steps to promote large groups of outstanding women cadres to the leading posts. At present, 645 women cadres have been selected and promoted to fill the leading posts at and above the brigade level in this hsien.

Hsintu hsien committee pays attention to organizing the women cadres to read and study conscientiously and raising their level of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. In the last year, the Party committees at the hsien and commune (chen) levels in this hsien held reading and study classes for many terms to train women cadres and activists among the women. At the same time, the hsien leadership also selected and sent some women cadres to study in the reading classes run by the higher-level Party committees.

Yuan Wan-yu, a member of the hsien committee and a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Chinchiang commune, was formerly the secretary of the CYL branch of a production brigade. After being selected and promoted to leading posts at the hsien and commune levels, she worked enthusiastically and vigorously. But, because she had not made investigation sufficiently before doing her work, she did not produce good results even though she tried to do her work well. The hsien committee sent her to study in the reading class run by the Wenchiang district committee. In the reading class, she read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and criticized the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising her ideological level. Back from the reading class, she continued to read and study conscientiously in the light of the practice of work.

Last year, the commune Party committee sent her to work in the No. 1 brigade which was formerly an advanced brigade but later fell behind. Coming to this brigade, she got together with the comrades of the Party branch to make deep-going investigations among the Party members, cadres and the masses in one production team after another. Through serious analysis, she discovered the main reason why this brigade lagged behind was that some of its cadres cherished complacency and thought that they had good natural conditions and they could preserve the advanced title even if they did not work hard. The failure of some cadres to take the lead in carrying out the Party's economic policy also impeded the enthusiasm of the masses. Accordingly, she suggested that the Party branch called a meeting of cadres at and above the leader of a Party group, and organized all to study Chairman Mao's teachings and to sum up experiences

and lessons, thereby helping all cadres raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution and their awareness of carrying out the Party's policies. After that, the cadres went in the fore and aroused the masses to grasp revolution and promote production. Since the winter 1972-1973, farmland capital construction and field management of winter crops have been carried out with outstanding results. This brigade again ranks among the advanced brigades in this commune.

Hsintu hsien committee also pays attention to putting the women cadres on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements so that they can build up their ability in practice and acquire experience in leadership work. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Huang Hui-ch'uan, a woman CYL member, was admitted into the Party and posted as a member of the Party committee and chairwomen of the women's congress of Kueilin commune. To enable her to do leadership work well, the commune Party committee sent her to stay and work in Chingan brigade which lagged rather far behind. In the course of work, she conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, humbly learned from the old poor peasants and the old cadres their experience in grasping class struggle and the line struggle and in doing mass work. After being tempered for a period of time, she built up her actual working ability to a remarkable degree.

To help the women cadres carry out study and temper themselves better, Hsintu hsien Party committee pays attention to grouping the new and the old cadres together and letting the old lead the new while arranging the tasks for them. Chang Yu-chen, a rusticated educated youth and a woman cadre of Wukuei brigade in T'ienyuan commune, was charged with woman work for the first time. Party branch secretary Liu Shu-hsiang helped her draw a plan for woman work and handle some difficult problems. The Party branch also charged a comrade who was experienced in woman work to help her. With the help of the old comrades, she made progress very quickly. She aroused the masses to reorganize and perfect the women organizations and mobilized the women commune members to feed pigs and accumulate manure for the revolutionary cause, to take part in activities of scientific experiments and to contribute their share toward developing farming and side-occupations. This brigade became an advanced model in woman work in the whole hsien.

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EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

A Hsien Party Committee in Fukien Conscientiously Carries Out Policy of Equal Pay for Equal Work Done by Men and Women

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Foochow) The CCP committee of Shunch'ang hsien, Fukien Province, conscientiously carries out the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women, thereby exploiting better the enthusiasm of women commune members of the whole hsien for socialism and quickening the tempo of development of agricultural production.

Shunch'ang hsien is situated in a mountain area in north Fukien. Formerly, the rural women in this hsien seldom took part in farm labor. In the whole hsien, there is more than 220,000 mow of farmland, 68 percent of which being ridged fields. Only one crop of rice was planted in the past. In the past few years, the people of the whole hsien carried out farmland capital construction with emphasis on transformation of the ridged fields. The basic conditions of agricultural production were improved, and almost all the ridged fields were planted to two crops instead of only one crop as in the past. In this way, manpower ran short. To solve the problem of insufficiency in manpower, the hsien committee conscientiously paid attention to carrying out the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women and arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of women in the mountain area for participation in field labor.

Last year, after the autumn harvest, the hsien committee staffed each production team with an additional woman leader, who was responsible for arousing and organizing the women to take part in manual labor and to inspect and urge the execution of the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women. At the same time, it also paid particular attention to applying the typical cases in educating the cadres and the masses.

In Anchiang brigade, there was much farmland but insufficient manpower. In the socialist principle of "from each according to ability, to each according to work," the Party branch of this brigade conscientiously implemented the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women, thereby arousing the revolutionary fervor and enthusiasm of the broad masses of women. All women who had laboring ability took an active part in field labor. Thanks to the increase in manpower, most of the spring farm jobs were accomplished ahead of schedule in winter; the task of transplanting early rice seedlings which originally would take more than one month was accomplished in only one half of a month.

The hsien committee attached great importance to the advanced experience of this brigade. At a hsien meeting of cadres at four levels (of the hsien, commune, brigade and production team) to exchange experience in learning from Tachai in agriculture, it asked the Party branch of Anchiang brigade to give an account of the experience of this brigade. After being popularized throughout

the hsien, the experience of Anchiang brigade helped in effectively making up the insufficiency in manpower and promoting the fast development of agricultural production.

In the course of carrying out the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women, the hsien committee patiently and meticulously carried out ideological work in the light of the survivals of the feudal idea of putting men above women resulted from the influence of old habits in the remote mountain areas.

Some cadres and commune members of Lienfang brigade, Takan commune, wrongly held that women were capable only of taking care of children, doing household chores and mending clothes and were not suitable for farm work. For this reason, women were given unreasonably low pay for their work. This dampened the women's enthusiasm. In the whole brigade, 102 women had full or partial laboring ability, but only 35 or 36 of them did farm labor regularly. In the course of preparing for farming, a member of the hsien committee went deeply into this brigade and, proceeding from line education, organized the cadres and commune members to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the problem of women and patiently did ideological work on them, thereby raising their thoughts to a higher level. Meanwhile, four women commune members including Wu Kuei-mei were organized to work together with four men in plowing the fields. As a result, the average work done by the women every day was equal in quantity and quality to that done by men. Facts educated the cadres and the masses, making them understand that women were no inferior to men and it was wrong to belittle women. Educated, the cadres and the commune members strengthened their concept of the Party's policy. After the Party's policy was carried out, all the 102 women of this brigade took part in preparation for plowing. The speed of work increased by almost 200 percent, and preparations for farming were carried out quickly and well.

Shunch'ang hsien committee also strengthened education in ideology and political line for women and made continued efforts to raise their consciousness in doing farming for the revolutionary cause. Various localities organized the women to read Chairman Mao's works in the political evening schools run by the production teams and propagandized to them the advanced deeds of the "iron girls" of Tachai brigade. At the same time, they organized spare-time recreation and propaganda teams to give theatrical shows of the advanced thinking and deeds of the advanced women on various fronts in this hsien. This further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of women in doing farm work for the revolutionary cause.

To make the women go out of their homes to take part in field labor without worrying about her house work, the hsien committee arouses the masses to help the women make proper arrangements for their household chores. In each production team, with a group of houses as the unit, the old people are organized to help their kinsmen and neighbors in taking care of the children. Where conditions permit, nurseries and children classes are set up in busy farming seasons. The hsien committee also tells the commune and brigade cadres and the masses to consider the women's physiological characteristics and physical conditions when assigning farm work to them.

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A Brigade Party Branch in Hopei Helps Women Solve Actual Problem in Labor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1973)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang) The Party branch of Liangchienfang brigade in Imat'u commune of Ch'ungli hsien, Hopei Province, conscientiously carries out the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women. At the same time, it pays attention to solving the various actual problems which the women meet in the course of participating in collective productive labor. This further increases the enthusiasm of the broad masses of women for collective productive labor. In the past year, women's labor attendance rate constantly remained a 94 percent or so. A serious drought befell here last year. This brigade was situated in a gully of a remote mountain. Most of the men of this brigade went out to work in other localities. However, because the women's role was brought into full play, this brigade finished its farm work quickly. Its total grain output last year was greater than that of the preceding year.

In Liangchienfang brigade, because the policy of equal pay for equal work done by women had been carried out perseveringly, the women's enthusiasm in doing farm work for the revolutionary cause surged to a new high. To help the women solve various actual problems met in the course of collective productive labor, the brigade Party branch promptly called a meeting of cadres, organized them to study Chairman Mao's article, "Be Concern with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work," and taught them not only to show concern politically and ideologically for the women and raise their consciousness but also to take care of them and give them constant help in solving various actual problems met in the course of collective productive labor and in everyday life. After studying the conditions, the Party branch, the brigade's women and committee and the cadres of various production team drew up concrete measures. In the past year, they grasped three items of work in a down-to-earth way and achieved good results.

First, solve the women's difficult problems in participating in collective productive labor. The brigade organizes nine old people to help 17 young women who have children to look after 19 children from three to six years old, so that these 17 women laborers are liberated from household chores and may play their role in the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Second, farm work is arranged in accordance with women's physiological characteristics. Attention is paid to three points in assigning farm work: When a woman is in the course of menstruation, she is assigned dry work instead of wet work, and is sometimes given leave of three to five days. A pregnant woman is assigned with light jobs instead of heavy jobs. A woman in the period of baby nursing is assigned with work in the neighborhood and not in a far-away place, so that she may come home to nurse her baby during rest hours.

Third, in assigning farm work, various production teams pay particular attention to bringing the women's skills into play and give them assignments in accordance with their skills. For instance, those who are experienced in feeding pigs and sheep are assigned to feed pigs and rams for the collective; those

who are skilled in agricultural production are assigned to make scientific experiments. The women are satisfied with this allocation of work. They do various kinds of farm work with very remarkable results.

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HONG KONG AND MACAU

Leader of Visiting Group of Hongkong Sports Circles Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

henry ying tung fok, leader, and cheung kam tim and chiu but york, deputy leaders, of the visiting group of hongkong sports circles, and lee chung, adviser to the group, gave a reciprocal banquet here this afternoon.

attending the banquet were li meng-hua, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission; tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation; liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency; sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation; and leading members of other organizations.

henry ying tung fok and sung chung proposed toasts at the banquet in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and unity.

MICROBIOLOGY

Chinese Institute of Microbiology Achieves New Results

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

a number of new results in scientific research have been achieved in the past few years by members of the institute of microbiology of the chinese academy of sciences. these results are being applied in particular in industry, agriculture and medical work.

these research workers, whose outlook has greatly changed in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, are doing everything possible to promote mass scientific experiments in microbiology. the institute has established regular links with more than 100 production units. members of the institute have gone to make investigations in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

one of the subjects they have investigated in factories and army units since the start of the cultural revolution is the damage done to production and scientific research

as a result of the mildewing of optical instruments. they then evolved a new technique for preventing such mildewing, which has brought down the mildewing rate by 90 per cent. this contrasts with previous practice, when the members of the institute were only interested in obtaining experimental data on the prevention of mildew but ignored the study of the working processes and the problem of preventing mildewing.

over the past few years, too, members of the institute have been making an intensive study of poisonous mushrooms and how the people in the mountainous regions suffer from such poisoning. formerly they were merely interested in discovering new species of poisonous mushrooms and writing these on the subject.

several research workers have been making an on-the-spot study of this subject in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, szechwan and three other provinces. with the cooperation of the local people, including local health workers, they have gathered specimens of mushrooms identified and classified the specimens and have now published a book on poisonous mushrooms with systematic descriptions and coloured illustrations to help people identify them.

the institute is carrying out planned research work on the use of microbiological pesticides to prevent diseases of the rice crop and how to eliminate harmful insects that attack the rice. they have isolated two antibiotic pesticides from the soil of a county in kwangtung province and from one in kiangsi province. both pesticides are 80 per cent effective in eliminating the blast of rice. this disease is fairly wide spread in china and in general reduces rice yields by 10 to 20 per cent. formerly, organic mercury and organic phosphorus were used to prevent or fight this disease. but people working in this field and those using these chemicals were often subject to poisoning. also, the rice crop was badly affected.

members of the institute have also isolated an antibiotic from the soil in the hofei area of anhwei province. this is 70 to 80 per cent effective in preventing or eliminating sheath and culm blight in rice, which often occurs in areas where the crop gives high yields following close planting and the plentiful use of fertilizer.

since the cultural revolution research workers of the institute have visited mines and have held frequent discussions with the miners on the subject of bacterial leaching (the removal of metals from the accompanying material by the use of suitable solvents). making use of available facilities they have tackled some key problems, including the cultivating of bacteria on large scale,

and methods of building leaching tanks, the cycling of leaching agents, etc. their method of bacterial leaching is now used in dozens of factories and mines. simple and economical, this method makes it possible to utilize materials formerly considered as waste and to leach simultaneously several metals from the same ore.

some of the institute's new research results such as saccharase (an enzyme causing the hydrolysis of sucrose), proteolytic enzyme, lipase and gluco-oxidase are widely used in industry.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL GROUPS

Workers' Scientific and Technical Groups Active in Central China City

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 17, 1973)

a rock drill made by a pneumatic machinery plant in hsiangtan city, central china, was rated as one of the five best of its kind at a national meeting convened in the city by the first ministry of machine building. the meeting was held to compare the efficiency of pneumatic rock drills made in different parts of the country and that drill was the first to reach a depth of 1,000 metres.

the drill is one of the many contributions of the workers' scientific and technical groups in hsiangtan.

the hsiangtan pneumatic machinery plant was expanded on the basis of a small experimental factory of a middle school. when assigned to produce rock drills, the workers encountered difficulties in heat treatment which is the key to raising the quality of an important part of the drill. the problem was taken up by a special committee on heat treatment that pools the efforts of the scientific and technical groups in factories in the city. the committee organized technicians in related factories to help solve the problem. finally the metal structure was improved.

three-in-one scientific and technical groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians have been set up in every factory in the city during the great proletarian cultural revolution. there are now 510 such groups.

twentyfour scientific committees were set up at the city level last year to coordinate the efforts of the workers' scientific and technical groups in the iron and steel,

forging, welding, heat treatment, machine building, electronics, chemical, textile and other branches of industry. the 500 and more members of these committees were recommended by scientific and technical groups in the factories. among them 370 are workers, 100 are technicians and 50 are cadres. they remain at their posts while taking part in scientific activities.

in addition to meetings to exchange experience, the committees often arrange scientific forums and study classes. a total of 3,600 research subjects and technical innovations were undertaken by the technical groups in the city last year.

to improve heat treatment for machine tool cutters, the city's special committee on heat treatment recently arranged an exhibition of techniques for quenching high-temperature metals. the exhibition was attended by over 100 workers and technicians. it helped an electrical machinery plant in the city raise heat treatment efficiency many times. a veteran worker at the plant said: "workers from other factories passed on their skills right in our workshops. in the old society, the capitalists monopolized techniques and you could never learn any advanced technique from other factories and workshops."

lectures on lathe turning and bench work given by two experienced workers in the city at a spare-time evening school aroused keen interest. the worker-trainees grasped improved methods of operation in three months. mechanical engineer tan wen-tsan helped the two workers sum up their experience and raise it to a theoretical plane.

BAREFOOT DOCTOR

North China Barefoot Doctor Shao Li-ying

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 17, 1973)

shao li-ying, a barefoot doctor in chiuhsien county of north china's hopei province has served the local peasants whole-heartedly since she settled in the hsinisung production brigade in 1968 after finishing middle school.

she went there in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

work with the peasants has deepened her class feelings for the labouring people. as the peasants prefer

acupuncture treatment, she made painstaking effort in learning the method in her sparetime, testing the points on her own body. she made rapid progress.

the party branch of the production brigade and the former poor and lower-middle peasants encouraged and helped her. she was sent to study in a health school in 1971, and her medical skill improved greatly. she volunteered to go back to the village to work as a peasant-doctor upon graduation, instead of working at a city hospital.

the party's education and the hopes placed on her by the former poor and lower-middle peasants encouraged shao li-ying to work hard. one winter night in 1972 she was called to see a patient in difficult labour. the woman had borne no child for 17 years owing to her poor health. shao li-ying gave acupuncture treatment to alleviate the birth pangs and comforted her. she attended the woman from midnight to noon next day when the baby was born, safe and sound.

a former poor peasant woman of a people's commune suffered from acute jaundice hepatitis. shao li-ying gave her careful treatment and nursing for one month. the patient regained her health.

shao li-ying treated a 16-year mute child, the son of a former poor peasant, and helped him recover his hear ability and speech through acupuncture treatment. she first tested acupuncture on herself to find the most effective points and depth for needling.

thanks to her efforts and support by the peasants, health work has improved in the production brigade. last summer and autumn, shao li-ying led the commune members in wiping out flies and mosquitoes, and spread among them knowledge about hygienic handling of food. she followed the principle of prevention first. the incidence of intestinal infectious diseases fell to less than two per cent, as against the previous range of 20 to 30 per cent.

shao li-ying has taken firm root in the countryside, serves the people heart and soul and has the love and respect of the peasants. recently she was elected a member of the county committee of the communist youth league and attended the provincial congress of educated young people who have settled in rural people's communes. she said: "what i have done is only the starting point of further advances. i'm determined to temper myself in the vast expanse of countryside and become a successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

More Education for Children of Southwest China's Multi-National Areas

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 18, 1973)

remote multi-national areas in southwest china's yunnan province now have 8,200 primary schools, nine times as many as at the time of liberation in 1949. there is a seven-fold increase in middle schools which now total 84.

languages of minority nationalities are taught.

people of yi, pai, hani, chuang, tai, miao, lisu, nahsi, chingpo and tulung nationalities are among the 21 minority nationalities in the province. the 27 border counties and towns inhabited mostly by the minority people in the province had only 900 primary schools and 12 middle schools under the reactionary rule before liberation. most of the students were children of headmen, landlords and other rich people.

great changes took place after liberation thanks to the guidance of local party organizations and people's governments. in addition to the increasing number of schools, children past the school age were enrolled and more got subsidies. teachers' institutes were set up to train teachers from among the minority nationalities. experienced teachers were transferred to the areas from the hinterland.

twice as many children are in primary school and over four times as many in middle school today as in 1965, before the cultural revolution. furthermore, some minority people who kept accounts by knotting ropes or carving signs on a piece of wood, now have their own college graduates.

among people of kutsung nationality who moved out of the forests in 1958, li pu-lung has been given a scholarship since 1971 and is studying at a university in shanghai. the people of penglung nationality has sent liu kuei-jung, their first college student, to study in the provincial institute of traditional chinese medicine.

education takes a wide range of forms in the sparsely-populated areas to supplement the regular schools. a production brigade in an autonomous county for the wa people has whole-day classes during slack seasons, and half-day classes during busy farming times. 96 per cent of the school-age children are in primary school in this mountain village of 170 households. more education has enabled many peasants to become cadres, workers, teachers, doctors and tractor-drivers.

one-third of the teachers in the 27 counties and towns are today minority people and number more than 6,700.

they maintain good relations with the teachers of han nationality, and all learn from and help each other. the teachers of minority nationality are the growing force in developing local education.

luchun county trained 612 teachers of minority nationalities in the past few years from among former poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized army men and educated young people. over 110 of them were commended as advanced teachers last year. some have joined the communist party of china and the chinese communist youth league.

COTTON SOWING

Cotton Sowing in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

all china's major cotton growing provinces are busy sowing cotton.

rainfall and snow were scanty in some parts of hopei province last winter and this spring, creating difficulties for sowing. the province stepped up construction of water conservancy projects to expand the irrigated acreage while making full use of existing irrigation facilities. this province in north china had fulfilled over 90 per cent of the plan for cotton sowing by early may.

shantung province in east china has finished sowing cotton. some seedlings have already sprouted. the cotton acreage in shantung was expanded, some counties doubling the acreage, compared with last year.

chekiang province has also completed its sowing. and the seedlings are growing well.

the province had excessive rainfall this spring. commune members in the province dug ditches to drain off water. they are carefully tending the fields where cotton is interplanted with spring ripening crops.

seedlings are growing well in all the cotton areas of southwest china's szechwan province, a new cotton producer.

leading cadres at all levels in the cotton areas of szechwan province went to the countryside where they joined the peasants in farm work while guiding the work. they took the lead in cultivating experimental fields,

high yield plots and seed farms. at the same time, they organized expert cotton growers from high yield units to spread their advanced experience.

rural cadres and commune members are thinning seedlings, weeding and spraying insecticide earlier than usual in order to achieve a good cotton harvest this year.

SALT FIELD

Northwest China Workers Mechanize Chaka Saltfield

(NCNA-English Sining, May 17, 1973)

salt extraction at northwest china's chaka lake, which is famous for its rich salt deposits, has been mechanized or semi-mechanized thanks to a number of technical innovations introduced by the workers themselves.

last year the production of crude salt reached 62,000 tons, 12 times the highest pre-liberation annual figure.

chaka lake is situated in the tsaidam basin, a depression on the chinghai-tibet plateau. covering 105 square kilometres, it has salt deposits estimated at 440,000,000 tons.

salt extraction began here three hundred years ago, but at the time of liberation the saltfield was almost in ruins. this was due to mis-management by the capitalists and landlords who thought only of reaping profits, while the workers led a miserable life. salt extraction workers had to wade through the corrosive brine without any protective equipment. they hacked through the hard surface incrustation, scooped up the salt ladle by ladle and transported it to the shore of the lake on the backs of camels and yaks.

soon after liberation, a state salt factory was set up in the locality. light rails were built across the lake. the workers, who had become the masters, eagerly introduced all sorts of technical innovations to mechanize the production processes. using an iron smelting furnace, a pulley lathe and other simple implements of their own manufacture, they produced 160 waggons and other equipment. the state provided rubber boots, goggles and special work clothes and extended to the workers the benefits of labour insurance.

then in 1970, a technical innovations' group was set up in the factory under the leadership of the party organizations. within a short time a dozen or more designs for salt extraction machinery were submitted. a number of workers made models of machines and submitted them to the innovations group.

after repeated experimentation, in the course of which many knotty technical problems were tackled and different designs were tried out, the workers finally succeeded in turning out a pumping machine for salt extraction, admirably suited to local conditions. this machine has raised working efficiency 3.5 times and reduced labour intensity.

the chaka salt factory has overfulfilled the state plan year by year since 1967. the quality of the crude salt has improved while the cost has been reduced.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Mrs. Peron Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

isabel martinez de peron, wife of former argentine president juan domingo peron and vice-president of the justicialist party of argentina, and her entourage jose lopez rega, general secretary of the national justicialist movement, madame no ma lopez rega de lastiri and miss gloria bidegain, left here by plane this morning to pay a visit to shanghai before leaving china.

among those seeing them off at the airport were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng and leading members of departments concerned lin ping, li en-chiu, ma chia-chun, kang tai-sha, fu yu-fang, chien chang-kuei and chang pao-sheng.

also present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and e. ros, minister of the argentine embassy in peking.

during their stay in peking, mrs. peron and other distinguished argentine guests visited factories, a neighbourhood community, a school and sites of historical interest.

on may 15 and 16 mrs. peron and her party paid a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Minister Cairns and Other Distinguished Australian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met with dr. j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, and all members of the australian trade mission he is leading.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation: sir ian mclennan, chairman of the broken hill proprietary company ltd.; d.h. mckay, secretary of the department of overseas trade; officials of the department of overseas trade f.e. anderson, k.g. purcell, john clark, dr. y.k. chang, kevin liddy, a.d. kennedy, j.a. douglas, g.a. corones and miss m.j. ladd; business members t.b.c. bell, n.c. coles, k.w. edwards, a.s. grimwade, d.j. hibberd, r.g. jackson, j.j. kibel, h.m. knight, g.h. michell, k.b. myer, h.g. schmidt and sir thomas wardle; f.e. peterson, general-secretary of the clothing and allied trade union of australia; and accompanying correspondents john pentinton, derek mckendry, gregory clark, m.d. grant and h.r. harbour.

present were australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald and embassy officials.

also present were chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu, hsiao fang-chou, chang wen-chung, li shu-teh, chang hsing-chiao, tang wen-sheng and li hui.

hosts and guests had an unconstrained conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

Australian Overseas Trade Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

dr. j.f. cairns, leader of the australian trade mission, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; leading members of departments concerned hsiang chien, cheng to-pin, hsiao fang-chou, wu fan-wu, li ping-chou, lin yi-fu and li tzu-liang; and chang wen-chung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in australia.

present were sir ian mclennan, chairman of the broken hill proprietary company ltd., d.h. mckay, secretary of the department of overseas trade, and other members of the mission; australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald, his wife and embassy officials.

the australian minister spoke at the banquet. he said, "we met together to achieve a friendly understanding. we have been confirmed as friends." "we have both played

our part in establishing understanding and co-operation, and we have both contributed to the commencement of a relationship which i believe will last long beyond our time," he stressed.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said, "in the past few days, we have had an extensive exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere with the trade mission led by minister cairns on the question of further developing the trade relations between china and australia. a few days' contacts have promoted friendship and mutual understanding." 'the current visit of the mission is the result of development of sino-australian relations. we hope it will be a new starting point for consolidating and developing the friendly relations between the two countries," he added.

australian ambassador to china and mrs. stephen fitzgeralol gave a luncheon today on the occasion of the mission's visit to china. dr. j.f. cairns and the members of the mission attended. among the guests were pai hsiang-kuo, chou hua-min and vice-foreign minister fu hao.

First Chinese Ambassador to Australia Presencs Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

wang kuo-chuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to australia, presented his credentials today to paul hasluck, governor general of australia, according to a report from canberra.

present at the presentation of credentials were edward gough whitlam, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of australia, h.n. truscott, chief of protocol, and other officials of the australian foreign affairs department.

counsellors chu chi-chen and chang yu-lin and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

after the presentation of credentials, paul hasluck and edward gough whitlam had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

whitlam received wang kuo-chuan on may 15.

on his arrival in australia on may 9, the chinese ambassador was warmly welcomed by officials of the australian foreign affairs department, diplomatic envoys from friendly countries, representatives of the australia-china society, the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), the aborigines in australia and chinese residents in australia, and other australian friends.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Volleyball Team Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

the chinese volleyball federation held a ceremony at capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the canadian national women's volleyball team. the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the chinese women's volleyball team and the visiting team.

among those who attended the ceremony and watched the match were yao hsiao-cheng and li meng-hua, leading members of the physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the host federation, and leading members of departments concerned including chen teh-ho, wang chih-fan, wang ling, wei ming, mou tso-yun, kuo lei and tien hsueh-cheng.

present on the occasion were marilyn jill hunnings, leader of the visiting team, canadian ambassador to china c.j. small, mrs. small and embassy officials.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and canadian people and sportsmen prevailed at the capital indoor stadium. the canadian team, very effective at defence, won many balls by powerful smashing. the chinese girls' "one-two" punches scored a flurry of points. the spirited game and fine skills of both teams won many rounds of applause from a capacity crowd of 18,000. the chinese team won the match 3:1.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Ambassador to Chad Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

wang jen-san, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of chad, presented his credentials to francois tombalbaye, president of the republic of chad, in fort lamy on may 16, according to a report from the chad capital.

after the ceremony, president tombalbaye had a cordial and friendly conversation with wang jen-sun.

present on the occasion were adoum simon, director of the political office of the president of the republic; brigadier-general jean baptiste djogo ngatougo, head of the military office of the president of the republic; and oumar kadergueli, director of protocol.

the chinese ambassador arrived in fort lamy on may 5.

CHINA AND AND DENMARK

Chinese and Danish Foreign Ministers Continue Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and danish foreign minister k.b. andersen continued talks here this morning.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Danish Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation with k.b. andersen, foreign minister of the kingdom of denmark, at noon here today.

among those present were j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china; flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy, and members of foreign minister andersen's party.

also present were cheng tuo-pin and yuan chia-keng, leading members of departments under the ministry of foreign trade, and liu kuei-pu, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in denmark.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei Meet Danish Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with k.b. andersen, foreign minister of the kingdom of denmark, his wife grethe andersen and his party.

present were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan; members of the danish foreign minister's party r.a. thorning-petersen, ole koch and peter branner; and jorgen blangsted reimers, first secretary, and flemming bjork pedersen, secretary, of the danish embassy in peking.

on hand were chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and hsu han-ping, wang tung, wang pen-tso, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, hsu erh-wei and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Haile Selassie I University Goodwill Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 17, 1973)

the haile selassie i university goodwill delegation of ethiopia led by mulugeta wodajo left here for home by air today at the end of a visit to china.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, luta, shenyang, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Metallurgical Research Institute Director Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

l. coche, director of the metallurgical research institute of france, and his assistant b. trentini left here yesterday on a visit to shanghai and hangchow before going home.

the french guests arrived in peking on may 9 at the invitation of the chinese society of metals. while in peking, they had discussions with chinese scientific workers, visited a factory, a school and a research institute, and toured places of historical interest. they were honoured at a banquet given by lu ta, vice-president of the chinese society of metals.

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves France for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, May 17, 1973)

the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation led by wang yeh-chiu left here for home this afternoon after taking part in the opening ceremony of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china on may 8 and paying a friendly visit to france.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by andre burgaud, chief of the service of artistic exchanges of the french foreign ministry.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim, and yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor, of the chinese embassy in france were also present at the airport.

tien chih-tung and wang yeh-chiu gave a reception yesterday evening which was attended by gaston palewski, president of the constitution committee and vice-chairman of the french association of artistic activities under the foreign ministry, jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, maurice baumont, honorary chairman of the france-china friendship society, and responsible members of french museums and archaeologists.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Rome, May 16, 1973)

italian prime minister giulio andreotti received and had a friendly conversation with the visiting chinese journalists delegation at his official residence on the afternoon of may 15.

in his conversation with the chinese journalists, andreotti expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between italy and china. he said that the relations between the two countries have developed steadily and are satisfactory in the diplomatic, economic and political fields.

present on the occasion were giorgio ceccherini, chief of the press and information, and bottiglieri, chief of protocol, of the prime minister's official residence.

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was also present.

the chinese journalists delegation arrived here at noon on may 15 after concluding its visit to the federal republic of germany.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Friendship Delegation Continues Visit in Tokyo, Other Places of Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 17, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan yesterday continued its friendly visit in tokyo and kanagawa and chiba prefectures close to the capital.

aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, gave a tea party yesterday morning which was attended by liao cheng-chih, his deputies chu tu-nan, li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, and some members of the delegation.

the host and the guests had a friendly talk on how to strengthen the ties between the dietmen's league and china.

also present at the party were vice-presidents and other members of the dietmen's league.

deputy leader of the delegation chao cheng-hung and some of its members visited kanagawa prefecture, residential quarters in yokohama city and the port of yokohama.

a luncheon was given in their honour by the kanagawa prefectural committee for welcoming the chinese delegation.

chao cheng-hung and his group also visited a school run by the chinese nationals there to the warm welcome of its teachers and students.

deputy leader of the delegation yu hui-yung and some other members paid a friendly visit to chiba prefecture and were warmly received by the local government and friends from various circles. the prefectural governor and mayor of chiba city entertained the chinese guests at a luncheon. the welcoming committee of the prefecture also gave a cocktail party for them. some 400 japanese friends from various walks of life attended it. also present were korean and chinese residents there as well as the crew of china's freighter "yung ning".

deputy leader yu hui-yung and some delegation members visited chiba factory of the kawasaki iron and steel company and the traditional chinese medicine institute of the hospital attached to the medical faculty of chiba university.

yesterday evening chu tu-nan, li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung and chinese ambassador chen chu watched the performance of modern drama "raging waves" given by the hagurumaza troupe. they were accompanied by the

well-known japanese actress and diet member yuko mochizuki, leading members of the hagurumaza troupe natsuko fujikarva and yoshihisa higasa.

at the end of the performance, the chinese guests mounted the stage and presented a flower basket and bouquets to show their congratulations on the success of the performance.

Get-Together between Chinese Delegation and Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 17, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association this evening had supper and a get-together with over 200 japanese friends including members of the secretariat of the executive committee to welcome the delegation, japanese guards, drivers and waiters of the hotel new otani, and chinese residents in japan.

all members of the delegation, chinese ambassador chen chu and officials of the chinese embassy were present on the occasion.

kinkazu saionji and other leading members of the executive committee to welcome the delegation were present.

responsible members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present.

all those present drank to friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples from generation to generation.

many japanese friends and patriotic chinese residents sang japanese folk songs and chinese songs during the supper.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 18, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association concluded its friendly visit to japan and left here for home this afternoon by special plane of the civil air aviation of china. the delegation was warmly sent off by japanese friends.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

First Mauritian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

ameen kasenally, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of mauritius to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Archaeological Group Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 16, 1973)

the chinese archaeological group led by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, arrived here this evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the mexican government.

the group was greeted at the airport by gloria caballero and matilde rangel, director and vice-director for cultural affairs of the mexican foreign ministry; jose luis lorenzo, chief of the pre-historical department of the national institute of anthropology and history; julio cesar olive, director of the cultural museum; and other mexican friends.

chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui was also present.

Mexican Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Archaeological Group

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 17, 1973)

mexican foreign minister emilio o. rabasa received the visiting chinese archaeological group and had a friendly conversation with its members at noon today.

present on the occasion were mario espinosa de los reyes, director in chief of the mexican ministry of foreign affairs, gloria caballero, director of the department for cultural affairs of the ministry, and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui.

in the afternoon, the chinese ambassador held a banquet for the visit of the chinese group. present on the mexican side were vice-secretary of public education gonzalo aguirre beltran, gloria caballero and some noted figures in the cultural and educational circles.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Constitution Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

ambassador of the kingdom of norway to china per ravne and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the constitution day of norway.

present at the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned, including hsu han-ping, yao hsiao-cheng, wang lei, chang cheng-teh, wu yin-hsien, yang chi, fang kao, chu kai-yin, ma chia-chun, wang wen-lin, wang tung and kao chien-chung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Tennis Team Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 16, 1973)

the chinese tennis team led by shen chia-lin arrived at karachi by air last night for a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the all pakistan lawn tennis association.

the team was welcomed at the airport by leaders of the karachi divisional tennis association and pakistan tennis players as well as officials of the chinese consulate general in karachi.

Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Arrives in Urumchi

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 17, 1973)

the pakistan border trade delegation led by ijlal husain, resident in gilgit, arrived in urumchi by air today to discuss sino-pakistan border trade and pay a friendly visit.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chao yu-kun, leader, and members, of the chinese border trade delegation.

the chinese border trade delegation feted the pakistan friends this evening. both hosts and guests pointed out that the development of sino-pakistan border trade over the past year had promoted the friendly relations and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. and they wished this year's discussion on border trade complete success.

Pakistan National Dance Ensemble Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 17, 1973)

the pakistan national dance ensemble led by zia mohyeddin left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

it was given a warm send-off at the airport by chang chen-ya, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local artists.

the pakistan national dance ensemble arrived here from tientsin by train on may 12, and it was honoured at a banquet by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in the evening.

during its stay in shanghai, the ensemble visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a dance school and the malu people's commune, and was warmly welcomed by local people. it gave three performances of songs and dances here.

at its last performance yesterday evening, the pakistan artists presented many songs and dances that have a strong national flavour and unique artistic style, which won warm praises from the audience. four pakistan artists presented the chinese dance "harvest" to the accompaniment of the orchestra of the shanghai school of dancing. their merry movements vividly portrayed the happiness of chinese women commune members in a good harvest. together with chinese dancers, the pakistan artists performed "khatak dance", "harvest dance" and "sindhi jhomar dance". at the end of the performance, all the pakistan dancers sang in chinese "long live chairman mao exclamation" the audience responded with a long ovation, congratulating the pakistan artists on their successful performance tour in china and thanking them for their contributions to the friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples.

during the interval, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen, lo yi, chang mei-chuan and chang chen-ya, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with zia mohyeddin and leading dancers of the ensemble.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

the minister of trade and industry of panama, fernando manfredo, his wife and his party left here for shanghai by air this morning in the company of tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade.

they were seen off at the peking airport by chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, and leading members of departments concerned lin ping and cheng to-pin.

while in peking, the distinguished panamanian guests visited a people's commune, the peking handicraft arts factory, the palace museum, the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Agricultural Minister Receives Chinese Hydraulic Study Group

(NCNA-English Lima, May 17, 1973)

enrique valdez and eduardo moran, minister and vice-minister of agriculture of peru, today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese hydraulic study group led by huang yuan-chen, vice-director of the hydraulic power designing institute.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here wang yen-chang was present on the occasion.

the chinese group arrived here on may 14.

Chinese Archaeological Group Leaves Peru for Mexico

(NCNA-English Lima, May 16, 1973)

the chinese archaeological group left here today for mexico after a 3-week friendly visit to peru.

the group, led by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, was seen off at the airport by archaeologists and people of other circles of peru.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here wang yen-chang was also present.

during its stay in peru, the chinese group visited many historic and archaeological spots such as chavin in ancash province; chanchan, capital of the ancient chimu empire in la libertad province; and machu--picchu and cuzco in cuzo province.

a symposium was held yesterday afternoon between chinese and peruvian archaeologists who exchanged opinions on ways to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Special Envoy Hsu Hsiang-chien Calls on Sri Lanka President

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 17, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, together with chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and some other members of his party called on william gopallawa, president of sri lanka, this morning. mrs. gopallawa was present on the occasion.

president w. gopallawa had a cordial and friendly talk with hsu hsiang-chien, who conveyed to the sri lanka president regards from chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai.

president gopallawa asked hsu hsiang-chien to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai.

the sri lanka president recalled with pleasure his meeting with chairman mao when he was ambassador of sri lanka to china, and the two visits of premier chou to sri lanka.

president gopallawa praised the sri lanka and chinese workers who took part in the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall, saying that they cooperated very well.

hsu hsiang-chien said that the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall was built by sri lanka and chinese workers who had worked shoulder to shoulder. the chinese workers had learnt a lot from the sri lanka workers. the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall is a symbol of friendship between the two countries.

present on the occasion was maithripara senanayake, sri lanka minister of irrigation, power and highways. chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta was also present.

Chinese Special Envoy Calls on Sri Lanka Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 17, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, together with chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and some other members of his party, called on mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, here this morning.

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese special envoy.

hsu hsiang-chien conveyed to mrs. bandaranaike regards from chairman mao tsetung, comrade chiang ching, acting chairman tung pi-wu, vice-chairman soong ching ling, premier chou en-lai and comrade teng ying-chao.

mrs. bandaranaike recalled the visit of premier chou en-lai to sri lanka in 1964. she said that sri lanka made a documentary film on the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall and hoped that premier chou en-lai would see it someday.

maithripara senanayake, sri lanka minister of irrigation, power and highways, was present on the occasion. huang ming-ta, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, was also present.

Chinese Special Envoy Calls on Speaker of National State Assembly of Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 17, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, together with chen mu-hua, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and some other members of his party, this morning called on stanley tillekeratne, speaker of the national state assembly of sri lanka.

speaker tillekeratne had a cordial and friendly talk with hsu hsiang-chien.

maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways, was present on the occasion. present also was chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta.

Chinese Special Envoy Lays Wreath at Tomb of Late Sri Lanka Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 17, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china, together with chen mu-hua and some other members of his party this morning laid a wreath at the tomb of s.w.r.d. bandaranaike, the late prime minister of sri lanka.

the special envoy and his party also visited the late prime minister's residence.

they were accompanied by maithripala senanayake, sri lanka minister of irrigation, power and highways and chairman of the memorial commission of late prime minister bandaranaike, sri lanka ambassador to china karannagoda and chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta.

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 17, 1973)

the chinese tennis team headed by shen chia-lin left here for pakistan yesterday evening after a friendly visit to sri lanka.

the team was seen off at the airport by rajakaruna, director of sports of the ministry of sports, responsible members of the sri lanka lawn tennis association and sri lanka tennis players as well as officials of the chinese embassy.

during its visit here, the chinese team held five friendly matches with the sri lanka tennis team at colombo, ratnapura, negombo and jaffna. the tennis players of the two countries practised and talked cordially together.

on the evening of may 14, chinese ambassador huang ming-ta held a reception for the chinese team. among the 250 guests present were officials from the ministry of sports of sri lanka, friends from the sports circles and the president of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

on the evening of may 15, the sri lanka lawn tennis association gave a farewell dinner to the chinese team. in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, chinese and sri lanka tennis players sang sri lanka and chinese songs they had learned from each other.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Knowing China Society of Geneva Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

leon bouffard, president of the knowing china society of geneva and president of the international amateur basketball federation, and his wife left peking for home by air today.

the swiss guests arrived in peking on april 7 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in peking, they visited factories, rural people's communes, neighbourhood communities and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in china, and toured places of historical interest. they also toured the inner mongolian autonomous region and szechwan and honan provinces.

yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, and yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, met and feted the guests.

CHINA AND US

US Scientists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

a u.s. scientists delegation led by dr. emil smith, chairman of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china, arrived in peking from kwangchow by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese scientific and technical association.

members of the delegation are dr. frederick burkhardt, president of the american council of learned societies, dr. eleanor sheloon, president of the social science research council, dr. harrison brown, foreign secretary of the national academy of sciences, dr. albert feuerwerker, director of the center for chinese studies of the university of michigan, dr. max loehr of the fogg art museum of harvard university, dr. victor weisskopf, dean of the department of physics of the massachusetts institute of technology, dr. george harrar, president emeritus of the rockefeller foundation, dr. bruce s. old, foreign secretary of the national academy of engineering, dr. robert g. sachs, director of the argonne national laboratory, and mrs. anne keatley, executive secretary of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china.

two other members of the delegation are scheduled to arrive here a few days later. they are dr. ezra vogel, director of the east asian institute of harvard university, and dr. glenn t. seaborg, president of the american association for the advancement of sciences.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, wu heng, a leading member of the academy of sciences of china, pei shih-chang, member of the presidium of the chinese scientific and technical association, and leading members of other organizations concerned and scientific workers, including chien san-chiang, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, cheng yi-ming, shih ju-wei, feng yu-lan, pai chieh-fu, chang wen-yu, ku kung-hsu, liu ta-kang, chien wei-chang, pan chun, chien cho-po, chien jen-yuan, liu ching-yi, chen tai-sun and ni meng-hsiung.

john holdridge, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, was present at the airport.

the u.s. scientists delegation arrived in kwangchow on may 15. during their stay in kwangchow, the u.s. guests visited a museum, chungshan university and china's export commodities fair.

yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Chou En-lai, Liu Hsi-yao, Chiao Kuan-hua, Lo Ching-chang Meet Dr. Yang Chen-ning

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, and lo ching-chang, deputy secretary-general of the state council, met and had a cordial conversation with the chinese-american physicist dr. yang chen-ning here this evening.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned and scientists, including chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, fang hsiao, yueh tai-heng and han yang-shan, as well as wang yu-chang and chen feng.

dr. yang chen-ning arrived here from shanghai by air yesterday. he will leave peking for the united states tomorrow.

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English New York, May 17, 1973)

the chinese journalists delegation with chu mu-chih as its leader, wang chen and li po-ti as deputy leaders, arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to the united states at the invitation of the american society of newspaper editors.

they were greeted at the airport by warren phillips, publisher and editorial director of the wall street journal and chairman of the national host committee of the

american society of newspaper editors for the visiting chinese journalists; william giles, director of the management programs of dow jones company and staff director of the host committee; emmett dedmon, vice president and editorial director of the chicago sun-times and daily news; norman isaacs, associate dean of the graduate school of journalism at columbia university; and douglas murray, vice president of the national committee on united states-china relations.

also present were huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the united nations, and other officials of the chinese permanent mission to the u.n.

at the airport, warren phillips extended a warm welcome to the chinese journalists. after recalling the visit of the delegation of the american society of newspapers editors to china last year, phillips said, "we hope we can help you to understand our country as you helped us to understand yours. in this way, we can contribute to the improvement of relations between our two countries and the friendship between our peoples."

chu mu-chih in reply, said: "i would like to take this opportunity to convey to our friends of the press circle of the united states and to the great american people the best wishes from the press circle of china." "we hope that the present visit of the chinese journalists delegation will be conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the journalists and the peoples of our two countries."

American Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 17, 1973)

william s. paley, chairman of columbia broadcasting system inc., and his wife, and gordon manning, senior vice-president of c.b.s. news, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by yang fan, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial broadcasting administration.

during their stay in china, they visited factories, rural people's communes, schools and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, hangchow, suchou and kwangchow.

American Pediatrician Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 17, 1973)

dr. benjamin spock, a well-known american pediatrician, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

when in china, the american guests attended a dinner given in their honour by li en-chiu, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

VOLLEYBALL TEAM

Kwangtung Men's Volleyball Team of China Leaves Peking for Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1973)

a kwangtung men's volleyball team of china with liao chih-hua as its captain and wang chang-shan as its deputy captain left here by air today for friendly visits to the sudan, tanzania and zambia.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned chou cheng and chien chia-hsiang; sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin and charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking l.l. ngatwika.

WHO

China, Iran and Other Countries Elected to Executive Board of WHO

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 16, 1973)

china was elected to the executive board of the world health organization (who) at a plenary meeting of the world health assembly today.

according to the recommendation of the general committee, eight members were elected on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. they are: iran, malawi, china, the united states, switzerland, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the federal republic of germany and poland. the executive board comprises 24 members one third of whom are re-elected every year.

the world health assembly on may 14 elected halfdan mahler of denmark to succeed marcolino g. candau of brazil as director-general of who. mahler has served as assistant director-general since 1970. the meeting today also approved the nomination of candau as honorary director-general.

the report on the work of who in 1972 and other resolutions were adopted today.

the world health assembly has entered into group technical discussions this week.

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ART AND POLITICS

Firmly Uphold Unity Between Politics and Art

by

Ch'in Li (秦犁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1973)

In his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao taught us, "In the present world, all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and a particular political line." Guided by the Marxist world outlook, proletarian literature and art must consciously serve proletarian politics. Be it literary and art creation, literary and art criticism or literary and art work, proletarian politics must be put in command, and the proletarian political standard put first. Meanwhile, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Politics is not equal to art. Nor is the cosmologic view in general a means of art creation and art criticism." Therefore, "what we demand is unity between politics and art, between content and form, between revolutionary political content and most perfect possible form of art."

Revolutionary literary and art workers must conform with Chairman Mao's teachings and correctly understand and handle the relations between politics and art. We must penetratingly criticize the so-called idea of "art is special" advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and criticize such reactionary essence as their negation of proletarian politics and preaching of bourgeois politics uder this guise. Meanwhile, we must doggedly adhere to the Marxist viewpoint of unity between politics and art, and, with an eye to the manifestation of proletarian politics, seriously study and correctly grasp the special character of art and give full play to the strong points of literature and art, in order to serve better proletarian politics. This is an important problem of the moment bearing on the enlivening of socialist literary and art creation and further improvement of the quality of literary and art creations.

In a class society, all class literature and art represents the ideological expression of a given class, a reflection of its interests and demands, an expression of its sentiments and wishes and an exercise in preaching its political ideas. There never exists art for its own sake, or art transcending class politics. The idea of "art is special" advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i who seize on the peculiarities of artistic creation as an excuse for setting politics in opposition to art is in reality a fraud. Their so-called "being special" means nothing but seeking "something special" in art and taking it away from the Marxist world outlook and proletarian politics and put it in the orbit of the bourgeois outlook and bourgeois politics.

The fact is that on the one hand, they make a desperate effort to oppose making literature and art serve proletarian politics and using literature and art to propagandize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's guideline and policy, and on the other, they frantically lend support to those anti-Party and anti-socialist poisonous weeds giving prominent expression to bourgeois politics.

It can be seen that the idea of "art is special" advocated by them is a very crafty reactionary slogan. Instead of setting the peculiarities of art and in opposition to all politics, they put them in opposition to only proletarian politics. And only in the literary and art area they replace proletarian politics with bourgeois politics. Just as all reactionary classes are crying for "art for art's sake," they are opposing proletarian literature and art by this customary tactics.

To put the political standard first and subordinate art to politics is a question of principle deciding the class nature of literature and art and bearing on the orientation of literature and art. Proletarian literature and art must firmly and unswervingly serve proletarian politics and serve the Marxist-Leninist political line. Any literature and art drawing away from the proletarian political orientation and from the Party's lines and policies and stressing in isolation the approach to artistic peculiarities and their practice is wrong.

But this in no way means that literature and art has not peculiarities of its own. On the very contrary, Marxists hold that "every social form, every ideological form has its own special contradictions and its own special essence." As a conceptual form, literature and art is a product of reflection in the human brain of a given social life, and like philosophy, science of history and political economy, is a kind of class-struggle weapon in a class society. But in its reflection of social life and in its tactics and methods applied and its concrete images and forms of manifestation reflecting social life, literature and art is markedly different from other weapons.

Just as Lu Hsün said, "All literature and art is certainly propaganda and yet not all propaganda is entirely literature and art." If without studying and grasping the peculiarities of literature and art itself we "put on an average and standardized basis" the literary and art undertakings like all other undertakings (Lenin: "Party Organization and Party Literature"), literature and art

will not fit well as a component part of the whole revolutionary machine, but will be an obstacle put in the way of giving play to the peculiar effective role of literature and art in serving proletarian politics.

Therefore, Chairman Mao, after stressing the basic principle that literature and art must be subordinated to proletarian politics and must serve proletarian politics, immediately pointed out, "Products of art that lack artistic character carry no weight, no matter how advanced they are politically."

The revolutionary model plays created under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line serve as an example for unity between politics and art. It combines a strong political character with a strong artistic character. It dialectically unifies revolutionary political content and the most perfect possible artistic form, gives full play to the special role of art as a weapon and effectively serves proletarian politics. In the solution of the problem of the relations between the Marxist world outlook and the method of creation that combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, in the solution of the problem of the relations between "coming from life" and "transcending life," in the solution of the problem of the relations between political character and truthfulness, in the solution of the problem of the relations between ideology and image, between content and form, and in the solution of other problems, revolutionary model plays have created for us a wealth of experience involving unity of politics and art. Simultaneously with the criticism of the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, we must further acquire these successful experiences.

These experiences show that we must draw a clear line of distinction between the Marxist viewpoint of unity between politics and art and the idea of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i that "art is special," and must make a strict distinction between the striving for "the fullness of content and technical perfection" in giving expression to revolutionary politics and the idea of "art first" prompted by the sole pursuit of art. Therefore, the idea of "seeking no artistic merit but freedom from political mistake" is entirely wrong.

Under the guidance of the Marxist world outlook and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must, while seriously reading books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and getting deeply involved in the worker-peasant-soldier life of struggle, strive to study the Marxist theory of art and the proletarian method of literary and art creation and strive for a grasp of the laws of art creation and forms of expression, and buckle down to the refining of the technique of artistic expression. Like the revolutionary model plays, our literary and art creations in all forms should aim for a high degree of unity between politics and art and for increasing artistic perfection through repeated polishing and refinement.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Party Committee of Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Manufacturing Company Uses Typical Experience To Promote Deep-Going Development of Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated May 15, 1973) In the course of leading the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the Party committee of Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Manufacturing Company pays attention to making deep-going investigations at the basic level, vigorously grasping the typical cases and conscientiously popularizing the advanced experience of the masses, thereby giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement throughout this company.

Early this year, the Party committee of this company ran a study class attended by basic-level cadres of all plants of this company, and organized all to study conscientiously the 1973 New Year's Day joint editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, the Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i, and to understand clearly that to develop the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in ever greater depth they must first continue to enable the cadres at all levels to raise their understanding of the primary importance of continuously taking a firm hold of this movement, must perseveringly adhere to the policy of putting the criticism against revisionism before the rectification of style of work, must criticize penetratingly the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type by proceeding from the superficial appearance, and must be good at integrating theory with reality, grasp the line as the key link and put everything else under this key link, and set all branches of work in motion.

When this study class came to a conclusion, the several principal responsible persons of the Party committee of the company went separately into some major plants to make investigations. At the same time, they selected seven representative units from all the 74 plants under this company and called a symposium of workers and basic-level cadres to analyze the state of the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism in more than 100 workers' shifts and groups. Through investigation and study, they discovered that the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement was developing in ever greater depth in most of the units but did not develop in an even way and a few units carried out this movement only in a general way. To enable these units to carry out this movement in greater depth, it was necessary to help them raise their understanding of the important meaning of this movement, to devise some effective methods and, in particular, to help them raise their thinking to a higher level. To achieve this end, a general call alone would not be enough and we must apply the advanced experience of the advanced units and adopt the method of making the masses educate themselves.

Bearing in mind the problems met in the whole area, the company's Party committee visited some units, such as Hukuang Machine Works, the No. 1 Valve Plant, the Thermostat Plant, and the Tungfeng Machine Works, which had carried out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement rather successfully, and tried to understand more clearly their experience in making criticism penetratingly by grasping the essence of the revisionist line pushed by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They discovered that the workers and cadres of Hukuang Machine Works understood clearly the important meaning of this movement.

Since last year, the principal leading cadres of the Party general branch of this works have perseveringly devoted most of their efforts to leading the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and paid particular attention to relying on the backbone elements among the workers to grasp well the study and criticism in the workers' squads and groups at the basic level, so that revolutionary mass criticism is carried out actively and penetratingly in this works. The cold welding No. 1 group, the copper work group, the carpentry group and the indigenous equipment group carried out the revolutionary mass criticism with remarkable results and created excellent experience. The workers and cadres of these groups read books perseveringly and strenuously. They first selected for study some relevant writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticized one by one the reactionary viewpoints pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and then proceeded to read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in the full text and applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in systematically criticizing the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Through penetrating criticism, the workers and cadres quickly built up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

The company's Party committee got together with the Party general branch of this works to sum up the experience of these four groups and summoned more than 1,000 people, including the principal leading cadres of various plants and backbone elements of the workers' squads and groups in this company, to hold on-the-spot meetings and to introduce the experience of these four groups. After attending these meetings, the leaders of more than 20 plants immediately sent some people to learn things in the Hukuang Machine Building Plant, and another 40 plants invited the workers of these four groups of Hukuang Machine Plant to come to give accounts of their experience. These activities gave an impetus to the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in all plants under this company.

After discovering and summing up the typical experience of Hukuang Machine Building Plant, the Party committee of Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Building Company went further to popularize this typical experience in a down-to-earth manner. It also called meetings of secretaries of Party committee of the units which had produced rather good results in studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, and led them to sum up the typical experience of their units while learning the experience of the advanced experience, to grasp training of the backbone elements conscientiously, to grasp tightly the work of arousing the workers' squads and groups and to urge the leading groups to carry out study. With regard to the other units, it gave them concrete help while organizing them to learn the typical experience.

The secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party committee of this company visited the Shanghai Machine Forging and Building Plant which had only 100 staff members and workers or thereabouts, and helped the Party branch of this plant to raise its understanding of the important meaning of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to find out its shortcomings by comparing its conditions with the experience of Hukuang Machine Building Plant and to set the masses of the whole plant into further action. As a result, the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in this plant very quickly turned to develop in depth and its production also rose.

Thanks to its conscientious efforts to sum up and popularize the typical experience, the Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Building Company directs its criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement to develop in ever greater depth. A living situation of learning from one another and urging one another to advance has emerged from the whole company. Good results are also produced in revolution and production.

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RUSTICATED YOUTH

CCP Yingk'ou Municipal Committee Puts Training of Educated Youths on Its Agenda of Important Tasks

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, May 15, 1973) The CCP committee of Yingk'ou municipality, Liaoning Province, conscientiously carries out the work of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas. Since 1968, more than 60,000 educated youths who are residents of Yingk'ou municipality or have come from other localities have gone to settle in the countryside. Shown concern and educated by the Party organizations at all levels and by the poor and lower-middle peasants, these educated youths are growing up healthily in the vast countryside.

The CCP Yingk'ou Municipal Committee has come to realize that organizing the educated youths and sending them to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants is a matter of major importance in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. For this reason, it consciously puts this work on its agenda of important tasks and appoints one of its deputy secretaries and two standing committee members to take special charge of this work.

The leading cadres of the municipal committee constantly help the Party organizations of various middle schools in this municipality to intensify education of the students in revolutionary ideals and prospects while conducting teaching, so that the students may establish the revolutionary ideal of building a socialist new countryside. In the past few years, the 13 middle schools in this municipality organized the teachers and the students to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in conjunction with the educational revolution and to criticize squarely the fallacy of "going to school in order to seek an official post" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that the educated youths might consciously embark on the road of integration with workers and peasants.

With the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism as the key link, the Party branch of the No. 7 Middle School, Yingk'ou municipality, constantly gives the students class education, education in revolutionary tradition and in future prospects. In each semester in and after 1970, this school organized the students to study "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and other works by Chairman Mao. It also organized the students to go to take part in agricultural labor in the countryside, so that the students might come into contact with the countryside and with the poor and lower-middle peasants while studying in school and cultivate the proletarian feelings.

While organizing the work of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas, the Party Yingk'ou Municipal Committee constantly educates leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions. For this reason, the leading cadres of many factories, public

organizations, schools and other units in this municipality consciously send their sons and daughters to the countryside.

Wang Tao-chü, a standing committee member of the Party municipal committee, sent his two sons to the countryside in 1968. Last year, his youngest son Wang Hsiao-ch'u graduated from junior middle school. His wife at first did not have the idea of sending her son to the countryside. Later, he and his wife together studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, helped her recount the sufferings her family experienced in the old society, and told her the meaning of sending the educated youths to the countryside. Subsequently, his wife raised her thinking very quickly and gave active support to sending her son to the countryside.

Liu Ch'ang-chiang, secretary of the Party committee of Yingk'ou Municipal Lubricants and Fats Plant, took the lead in sending his son to the countryside. Under his influence, some cadres of this plant also sent their sons and daughters to the countryside on their own initiative.

Making a success of life management is an important link in the work of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas. By means of grasping typical cases and setting up examples, the Party Yingk'ou Municipal Committee pushed all rural communes and production brigades to carry out conscientiously the work of arranging the life of the rusticated educated youths.

In autumn last year, Shen Mu, secretary of the Party municipal committee, came to inspect this work in the countryside. He visited many of the rusticated educated youths. In a meeting of secretaries of the commune Party committees, he organized all to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and asked all to finish making all preparations ideologically and materially ahead of schedule for welcoming the educated youths who came from the city in 1972.

Immediately after that, the municipal committee again organized the cadres to make inspections many times and to help various communes and production brigades to finish ahead of schedule the work of placing the rusticated educated youths. The Party committee of Kaok'an commune, Yingk'ou hsien, paid attention to this work and appointed some people to take charge of it. As early as November last year, it had made all preparations of housing, grain, vegetable, fuel and production tools for the rusticated educated youths. On December 15 when 240 educated youths came to this commune, they at once had clean and tidy houses to live in.

In many communes and production brigades, old poor peasants were selected and sent to help the rusticated educated youths, so that there were people to do ideological and political work on them, people to teach them to do farm jobs and people to take care of their everyday life. In some production brigades, the educated youths were organized to set up cultural rooms with their own efforts, to attend political evening schools and to carry out cultural and sports activities.

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The Broad Masses of Educated Young People Are Growing Up Healthily in the Vast Countryside of Heilungkiang

- They are actively playing their parts in socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 16, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Harbin, May 15, 1973) Under the great call of "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants" of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of educated young people from such municipalities and provinces as Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chekiang and Heilungkiang have come to the vast countryside and the production-construction units of Heilungkiang. In the past several years, under the care of Party organizations at various levels, they have modestly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, energetically remolded their world outlook and actively played their parts in socialist revolution and construction. A new generation of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture is healthily growing up in the vast countryside.

For the sake of training and building these educated young people sent to the countryside into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Heilungkiang Province are showing enthusiastic concern over them politically, patiently instructing them productively and carefully looking after their livelihood.

For the past several years, the CCP Muleng Hsien Committee has all along listed the training and education of educated young people sent to the countryside on its agenda of important business, and also put a leadership cadre in charge of work in this direction. Leading members of the hsien Party committee and commune Party committees have also gone frequently to production brigades where the educated young people had settled down and organized them to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, study the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, various communes and production brigades in Mingshui hsien have universally set up "three-in-one" combination leadership groups with participation by cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people, and by listening regularly to the views and demands of the educated young people sent to the countryside, helped them to solve in time problems arising from thinking, production and living, and unremittingly consolidated and developed the gains scored by the educated young people in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Under the care and education of the poor and lower-middle peasants and Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of educated young people sent to the countryside are actively throwing themselves into the three

great revolutionary movements in the rural areas, and numerous advanced personalities and advanced collectives have appeared.

More than 100 educated young people settled down in the Shuangho production brigade of Hsünk'o commune in Hsünk'o hsien, where the late Chin Hsün-hua used to stay. Taking Chin Hsün-hua for their model, they studied diligently works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, made manifest the revolutionary academic style of linking theory with practice, and by modestly learning the fine quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants in serving the revolution wholeheartedly, tempered themselves energetically in the three great revolutionary movements and became an advanced collective of educated young people sent to the countryside.

Chin Shih-ying, the sister of Chin Hsün-hua, had settled down in the production brigade together with her elder brother. For the past several years, nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, she has tempered herself more and more firmly. At present, she has become the deputy secretary of the League branch of the production brigade and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the production brigade.

In the past several years, large numbers of educated young people sent to the countryside have weathered the storm and faced the world in the three great revolutionary movements in the rural area, and they are growing up rapidly. More and more, they are bringing their parts into play in the battle for the building of a socialist new countryside.

The women bridge building team of the bridge building brigade battling in the new forest areas in the Greater Hsingan range is composed of more than 130 educated young women from such places as Shanghai, Hangchow and Chiamuszu. The eldest among them is 25 and the youngest only 17. After having completed a reinforced concrete bridge 110 meters long in 1970, they again built a hyperbolic reinforced concrete bridge 200 meters long last year.

In 1968, thirty-eight young people arrived at Ch'ingfeng production brigade in Ningshui hsien to settle down. The Party branch of the production brigade sent eight old peasants to carry out regular education in revolutionary tradition on them, transmitted agricultural production technique to them and led them in reclamation and farming. After several years of effort, these educated young people have reclaimed more than 1,500 mow of wasteland, and not only achieved self-sufficiency in grain production each year, but also sold 80,000 to 90,000 catties to the state.

In mass agricultural scientific experiment activities, many of the educated young people sent to the countryside have become a hardcore force. Regardless of whether in scientific experiment organizations of state farms, forests and livestock farms or production-construction units, or in scientific experiment teams of communes, there are bound to be educated young people taking part. By developing scientific experiment activities together with the cadres and old peasants, they have scored outstanding success.

The educated young people in the 20th regiment of a certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production-Construction Army planted 200,000 mow of broad bean in 1970 with an average per-mow yield of 232 catties. The average per-mow yield in nearly 2,000 mow exceeded 400 catties. In 1971 and 1972, under the condition of serious natural calamities encountered, a good harvest in broad bean was still obtained.

With the support of the Party branch of the production brigade, 32 educated young people of Chiehfang production brigade of the Tap'ing commune in Suihua hsien, by relying on their own efforts and making do with whatever materials available, set up a bacterial fertilizer plant and produced more than 500,000 catties of "5406" bacterial fertilizer. At the same time,by also setting up a plant for pig medicine, produced more than 20,000 ampules of injection for use on pig up to state standard and 115 catties of terramycin in way of contributions to the development of agricultural production.

Under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of educated young people settled down in the rural area of Heilungkiang Province are also cooperating with the poor and lower-middle peasants in running political evening schools, spare-time cultural schools and libraries, developing extensively newspaper reading, revolutionary literature and art publications, and revolutionary story telling as well as carrying out such spare-time activities as spare-time cultural propaganda to enliven cultural life in the rural area.

For the past several years, educated young people have helped the rural communes and production brigades with running more than 38,000 political evening schools, spare-time cultural schools and literacy classes with more than 1,200,000 people taking part in the study. Under the efforts of the educated young people, spare-time cultural activities in many rural communes and production brigades are being carried out in a more lively, vigorous and colorful manner.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Stimulate the Development of Educational Reform Through Participation in Production Practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 16, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, May 15, 1973) Maintaining the principle of unity of theory and practice, teachers of Lanchow Railway College, while carrying out the work of teaching within the school well, have at the same time gone purposely in groups by rotation outside the school for participation in production practice, and in conjunction with carrying out the writing of teaching materials and scientific research work, stimulated the in-depth development of educational reform in the school.

Since 1970, more than two-thirds of the teachers of the college have already gone in succession to railway work sites in Kirin, Kiangsu, Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia for participation in productive labor in apposite factories and rural areas. Some of the teachers have also brought their students to the scene of production to carry out teaching alongside with labor. In the course of participating in production practice, the teachers received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, transformed their world outlook, and at the same time, by linking up theory with practice and summing up the rich practical experience of the people, created extremely favorable conditions for writing teaching materials and developing scientific research work.

An associate professor teaching railway surveying in the engineering faculty of this college has been teaching for scores of years, but in the past, he had never personally taken part in bridge surveying. In 1971, he personally went to the railway worksite to participate in the work of surveying seven bridges along the line. In the course of surveying, by taking the workers for teachers, he overcame various difficulties, scored achievements in his work and was recommended by the Party organization of the worksite.

In the past, this associate professor had co-authored a book on "Railway Surveying," but when discussing linear bridge surveying, he had not discussed curvilinear bridge surveying. However, following the development of construction in the motherland, railways are constantly being built in mountainous regions, and curvilinear bridges have become numerous. If students could not acquire knowledge in this direction, they would not be able to keep pace with the demands of railway construction. Through personal participation in practice, this associate professor deeply realized that the instruction given was lagging behind objective reality. In that bridge surveying, by summing up advanced methods of curvilinear bridge surveying, he strengthened and raised his theoretical knowledge, and on that basis, carried out a major revision of the contents of the original "Railway Surveying" which enabled the book to be more consistent with reality.

After taking part in production practice, the teachers have not only had their eyes opened, but they have also acquired new knowledge, and more importantly, a transformation has taken place in their thoughts and feelings.

In the past, some of the teachers were divorced from reality, and they lacked the thoughts and feelings of the working people. They never paid any attention to such an important subject as the prevention and control of landslide in tunnel which involved the life and safety of the workers. Not only did they make very little reference to the matter in their textbooks, but they also did not list that as a vital item for scientific research.

In 1971, teachers from the special course on tunnelling in the engineering faculty of this college went deep into the scene of production and personally took part in the emergency repairs of a tunnel cave-in. It was then that they began to really appreciate the importance of preventing and controlling tunnel cave-ins. Thereupon, full of enthusiasm, they actively collected the valuable experience of the working masses in struggling against cave-ins and wrote an experimental text on "Geology and Treatment of Cave-ins." This teaching material reflected the wishes of the railway workers, and after trial instruction in a short-term class held in the worksite, it was deeply welcomed by the students.

In the course of participating in production practice, the teachers and students of the Lanchow Railway College have also paid attention to integrate teaching, production and scientific research in the development of scientific research work. The Tinghsi Railway Station on the Kansu-Kiangsu Railway in Kansu is one of the larger stations where passing trains must stop for water. However, because the water of Tinghsi is acrid and contains a high saline-alkali content, it could not be used, and in the past, passing trains had to add on water in Lanchow or other places, and transportation efficiency was effected.

For the sake of solving this problem, teachers of the water disposal faculty in this college, in cooperation with the water supply station of the Lanchow Railway Bureau, developed scientific research work for the desalination of the acrid water in Tinghsi Station. Consequently, the quality of the water improved, and transportation efficiency in the railway rose.

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HEALTH MOVEMENT

Develop Actively the Summer Patriotic Health Movement

- a short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1973)

Since the advent of spring, a patriotic health movement centering on the extermination of diseases has been developing in succession in variour towns and villages throughout the country and enormous gains have been scored. At present, the mosquito and fly breeding summer season is coming, and Party committees and revolutionary committees everywhere should redouble their efforts, grasp the opportunity firmly and push forward the in-depth development of the patriotic health movement.

Chairman Mao teaches: "A Party committee should keep a firm grasp on its central task and at the same time, around the central task, it should unfold the work in other fields. At present, we have to take care of many fields; we must look after the work in all the areas, armed units and departments, and not give all our attention to a few problems to the exclusion of others." Our Party has hitherto attached importance to the health of the people. Chairman Mao in his article "Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work" had emphatically pointed out the necessity of paying attention to the solving of such problems as "suffering from boils" for the people "should be placed on our agenda" and "we should discuss them, adopt and carry out decisions, and check up on the results."

On the basis of teachings of Chairman Mao, Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels should handle correctly the relations between the central task and health work, and strengthen leadership realistically over the patriotic health movement. If the patriotic health movement is carried out well, it could effectively prevent common and recurrent diseases and insure strong and healthy physique and vigorous energy for the broad masses of people to fulfill the work of revolution and production. This has once again been substantiated by numerous facts.

Party committees at various levels should take the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, set the pace by leading the masses in developing an in-depth revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, eliminate further the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line of "giving emphasis to treatment but neglecting disease prevention," spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raise higher the consciousness of the broad masses for implementing Chairman Mao's policy of "put prevention first." Only in this way could the activism of the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members, commanders and fighters of the PLA, service personnel of the food and garment industries and residents for "exterminating the four pests and discussing hygiene" be fully mobilized.

Men and women, both old and young, in various trades and enterprises are taking a hand in the extermination of rat, fly, mosquito and bed bug. Everybody is consciously rising up to struggle against unsanitary habits, and a new socialist atmosphere of "considering being sanitary an honor and being unsanitary a disgrace" is gradually shaping up.

The development of the patriotic health movement must be integrated with production so that its "custom and tradition-changing and world-changing" roles could be fully brought into play. In the countryside, they should in conjunction with the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement carry out basic construction centering on the "two controls" (water control and manure control), and the "five improvings" (improving well, latrine, cattle pen, cooking stove and environments) well. When developing this work, they should give play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and follow the principle of doing work in a manner suited to local conditions and on the basis of conscious willingness on the part of the commune members and people, and on no account must the economic load of the commune members be increased.

Attention should be paid to the training and education of barefoot doctors and let them continue to play fully their parts in safeguarding the health of the peasants. In cities, they should in conjunction with municipal construction and beautification, strengthen control over nightsoil, sewage water and rubbish, and exterminate the breeding grounds of fly and mosquito larvae.

Sanitary control should be strengthened over the food and drink industry and the food processing industry and such service enterprises as fruit, cold beverages and barbering shops, bath houses and hotels as well as theaters, cinemas, bus depots and wharves. In factories, they should seriously and responsibly handle waste gases, waste fluids and slags properly, develop multiple-purpose utilization, and carry out dust prevention, toxicity prevention and heat prevention work well. The development of these tasks should be placed under the unified leadership of the Party committee in close cooperation with departmental bodies as well as various trades and enterprises battling in concert together.

All health workers should continue to make manifest the high degree of complete responsibility advocated and pointed out by Chairman Mao, show the utmost enthusiasm as well as "utter devotion to others without any thought of oneself," and further carry out health work well at their respective station.

Let us, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian health line, integrate the assault actions of the patriotic health movement together with our normal work, and carry them out in a persevering manner so that a still greater victory could be scored on the medical and health front.

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HONG KONG AND MACAU

Visiting Group of Hongkong Sports Circles Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the visiting group of hongkong sports circles with henry ying tung fok as leader, cheung kam tim and chiu but york as deputy leaders, and lee chung as adviser left here for shanghai by air today. the group will also visit hangchow and kwangchow before leaving for hongkong.

among those present at theairport to see them off were sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organisations concerned lu ting, li feng-lou and li ta-wei.

during their stay in peking, the members of the visiting group viewed sports facilities and matches, visited the peking physical culture institute, the central institute for nationalities, the handicraft arts factory and places of interest.

LABOR HERO

Chinese Labor Hero Writes on Peasants' Ideals

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

"to develop agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must foster great, long-range revolutionary ideals", writes li shun-ta, a noted chinese agricultural labour hero in an article in the peking "people's daily". "at the same time", he continues, "we must map out practicable plans and lead the masses in working might and main to turn our ideals into reality."

li shun-ta is secretary of the general party branch of the hsikou production brigade in pingshun county, shansi province, in north china. he has led the local peasants in transforming a region of barren hills and deep gullies. in two decades of hard work grain output has been built up from one ton to 7.5 tons per hectare. this once grain-deficient group of villages is now a busy, thriving region of farming and forestry work, plus animal husbandry and side-line production.

in addition to his other responsibilities li shun-ta is now also secretary of the pingshun county party committee

and a standing committee member of the shansi provincial party committee. he was elected a member of the central committee at the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

the title of his article is "hard work must be guided by high revolutionary ideals". drawing on his experience, li shun-ta says that this is particularly true in building up the hilly regions because of the difficulties involved. with revolutionary ideals, he reasons, one can view things from a higher plane and so set oneself a clear objective and work out ways of overcoming the difficulties.

to foster revolutionary ideals, it is essential to help the masses educate themselves in mao tsetung thought, see the way forward clearly and have a correct ideological line. excerpts from the rest of his article follow:

mountainous and semi-mountainous areas constitute two-thirds of the country's total area. the building up of such areas is important for socialism and for implementing chairman mao's great instruction to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." we must do the year's farming work well and at the same time go in for long-term construction. after eight years of slogging, our hsikou brigade has planted some 660 hectares of trees, built 500 checkdams in gullies and created 26.7 hectares of fields on river banks. we have thus brought about a radical change in farming conditions and grain production has risen rapidly. output topped six tons per hectare in 1969 as against 5.25 tons in 1966. and it exceeded 7.5 tons three years running from 1970.

it is necessary to deal dialectically with the difficulties in building up the mountainous regions. "good" or "bad" conditions are relative things. good conditions contain unfavorable elements and bad conditions favorable elements. however bad the conditions, we can transform them into good conditions provided we arm ourselves with mao tsetung thought, strategically holding them in contempt and tactically taking them seriously. the ratio between mountain slopes and fields in hsikou is 18:1. we can quarry stones on the mountains to build stone walls for terraced fields and turn the hilly region into a granary. we can also plant trees on the mountain slopes and create fields in the gullies. all this, in turn, tempers our revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. a dialectical approach to conditions helps to emancipate people's minds. we have built up our mountainous region successfully in the past twenty years because we have followed chairman mao's teachings and mastered revolutionary dialectics.

how to turn ideals into reality? marxism tells us that revolution is uninterrupted but moves forward

by stages. we walk step by step and when we eat it is mouthful by mouthful. ever since 1952, we have mapped out ten-year plans for transforming our mountainous hsikou and set ourselves specific annual targets, and also targets for three years and five years. the plans are revised according to changes in conditions. based on the principle of "from the masses and to the masses", these plans have become the guide to action of the masses.

the translating of ideals into reality involves a struggle between proletarian ideology and the remnants of small peasant ideology. we must develop the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and a scientific approach in seeking truth. we must carry out constant education among the masses and encourage them to farm wholeheartedly for the revolution and to recognize that "there is no end to revolution and no limit to production".

FARMING

East China Region Applies Dialectical-Materialist Theory of Knowledge in Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the party committee of hsuchou administrative region in east china's kiangsu province has applied the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge to farming over the past few years to good effect. leading members of the party committee recently summed up what they have done in this respect. following is their report:

over the past two years we organized cadres in our region to study engels' "anti-duhring" and chairman mao's philosophical works. we have achieved some results in combining theoretical study with practice. we have criticized idealist apriorism and are guiding our farm work with materialist theory of reflection. the region's total grain output in 1971 was the highest in history while that of 1972 was 10 per cent more than in 1971.

investigation to understand nature

hsuchou region in the lower reaches of three rivers was an outlet for flood water from the upper reaches of the rivers. one-third of the soil was sand-ridden and alkali-affected, and grain output was low and unstable, averaging only 1.5 tons per hectare.

we made a repeated study of engels' teaching on the fundamental principles of all knowledge: "it is not nature and the realm of humanity which conform to these principles, but the principles are only valid in so far as they are in conformity with nature and history. that is the only materialistic conception of the matter." then with the grassroot cadres and experienced peasants, we investigated the major mountains and rivers in all the region's counties and studied the data compiled over the past 20 years. of the 800,000 hectares of farmland, 20 per cent are in hilly area, 50 per cent on the plains and 30 per cent is low-lying. rainfall in the eastern part ranges from 800 to 1,000 mm and in the western part 600 to 800 mm. rainfall is concentrated in july and august, causing floods on a large area.

we summed up the experience of advanced people's communes and production brigades having varied topography to help guide our work.

the houhsing production brigade has more than 133 hectares of farmland. these are scattered in three low-lying areas subject to water-logging. in a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the brigade's party branch led the people in dredging ditches, levelling ground and opening rice fields. the brigade's grain output in 1970 topped 7.5 tons per hectare.

hsiaoho production team has since 1964 worked hard to transform alkaline soil. people dug deep ditches, scraped off a 15-30 cm thick layer of the heavily alkali top soil and sank wells to wash the land on six hectares. they got 6 tons of grain per hectare from the improved land in 1970.

the farmland of heilin commune in kanyu county is scattered among 367 hilltops and 1,100 gullies and 70 per cent of the land is stony or muddy. grain output never exceeded 0.75 tons per hectare. the commune's party committee led the masses in terracing 1,000 hectares of farmland, building 113 small reservoirs and ponds and digging 64 canals around mountain slopes. these measures have brought most of the farmland under irrigation, and good harvests are ensured irrespective of drought or excessive rain. the commune's grain output has increased by a big margin while the hilly areas are now covered with trees.

the experience of these advanced units made us realize that the attitude one takes towards nature reflects two different theories of knowledge. if we only see the unfavourable natural conditions and fail to see the enthusiasm of the masses; if we only see the menace of flood and do not see that the water can benefit agriculture if efforts are made to control it, then we succumb to the pressure of nature and become its slaves. facts show that if we take tachai as our example, rely on the masses,

have a correct understanding of and transform nature and bring the dynamic role of man into full play, we can improve natural conditions.

transforming nature

after we studied "anti-duhring" and "on practice" we came to understand that the basic point of view of dialectical materialism is that of practice. we understand too that theory comes from practice which is the criterion for testing truth.

our investigations revealed that the important measure to be taken was the transformation of our farming methods and, according to conditions, transforming dry land into rice fields. but as we were transforming the land, some people with conservative idea opposed this. we then put the question before the cadres and the masses for discussion. they analyzed the natural conditions and decided to make full use of water resources for rice fields. the revolutionary zeal and wisdom of the masses gave us much encouragement and made us realize that people are the great motive force in transforming nature as well as in creating history.

yet there were two diametrically opposed kinds of cognition on how to build water conservancy projects. some comrades held that since the region was a flood "corridor", the main task was to build drainage facilities. so in some places irrigation facilities were neglected. after the flood was drained, peasants in these places some times had to fight drought.

after two years of investigations, we worked out an over-all plan to control water. the 129,000 hectares of farmland round a lake and along the banks of the grand canal would be the first affected by floods from the upper reaches of the rivers. we dredged the trunk waterways and doubled the power used for drainage and irrigation. thanks to this measure, the area had good harvest several years running. this proved that drainage and irrigation oppose but at the same time complement each other. as long as we keep to the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge and combine drainage and irrigation in a planned way, we can get the desired results.

through self-reliance and hard work over the past two years, we have transformed and put under control two lakes, four rivers and a flood outlet tunnel. the acreage that can give a good harvest irrespective of drought or excessive rain has been enlarged four times.

summing up experience

through practice, our knowledge develops deeper and from one-sided to many-sided. so too does our knowledge of farm production.

when we summed up our experience in 1971, we approved the result of transforming dry land into rice fields. we also found that the distribution of crops was not satisfactory. in 1972 we expanded the area of rice fields in the areas of lakes and swamps and that of dry crops on dry land. the total area of rice remained at 53,000 hectares, the same as the previous year. though our region was hit by natural calamities of drought, waterlogging, storm and hail last year, total grain output was more than 10 per cent over the previous year's. cotton increased 60 per cent and oil-bearing crops over 40 per cent.

SPRING VEGETABLES

Record Harvest of Spring Vegetables on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

a record harvest of 55,360 tons of spring vegetables was reported from the outskirts of peking in april. this was 27.5 per cent more than in the same 1972 period and double that in 1966.

forty varieties are on sale as against 20 in the past. besides tomatoes, cucumbers and radishes, there are peas, string beans, cauliflower and other summer vegetables which are coming to the market earlier this year.

april used to be a poor month for vegetables. the communes on peking's outskirts took various measures to expand the acreage under spring vegetables. in addition to hothouses, the communes doubled the area of plastic-covered cold frames to reach 166 hectares.

the sowing season has been advanced. in some places, sowing was done in the middle of february when the earth had not yet thawed. the growers broke the ground, covered the seed beds with straw and put up shelters to maintain a high enough soil temperature for the seed to germinate.

many experimental groups have been set up to breed varieties and improve gardening methods. the puhuangyu production brigade of the nanyuan commune found effective methods to sow vegetables in low temperature.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Trade Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the albanian trade union delegation led by jorgjia pecini, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the central council of albania trade unions, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council; wang ching-ju, vice-chairman of the peking trade union council; leading members of departments concerned chin chao-yeh, shih lin-feng and chia hsueh-chien, and representatives of peking workers.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and embassy officials.

while in china, the albanian comrades-in-arms toured peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow and tachai. they visited factories, people's communes, a unit of the chinese people's liberation army, schools, markets and places of historical interest. they had extensive contacts with chinese workers and people of other walks of life. these contacts strengthened the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian peoples.

jen yun-chung gave a farewell banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms yesterday evening.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Minister Cairns Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

dr. j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, and the australian trade mission he is leading left here by air today to visit shenyang and other places of china.

they were seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, hsiao fang-chou, li pin-chou, li shu-teh and chang hsing-chiao; and chang wen-chung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in australia.

on hand was australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald.

minister cairns and the other australian guests are being accompanied on the tour by cheng to-pin, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and r.w. cottrill, counsellor of the australian embassy in peking.

while in peking, the distinguished australian guests visited the peking woolen mill, the peking art glassware factory and an exhibition on historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also toured the palace museum, the great wall, a ming tomb and other places of historical interest.

Press Communique on Visit of Australian Trade Mission to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

following is the full text of a press communique on the visit of the australian trade mission to the people's republic of china:

at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, the minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, the australian trade mission led by the honourable james ford cairns, the australian minister for overseas trade, paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china in may, 1973. during its stay in china, the mission visited the chinese export commodities fair, factories and people's communes, as well as scenic spots and

historical monuments. accompanying minister james ford cairns to china were officials from the department for overseas trade of australia and personages from the australian industrial, commercial and banking circles.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, met with minister james ford cairns and his party. they had an unconstrained conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

foreign minister chi peng-fei met minister james ford cairns and other distinguished australian guests and had a friendly conversation with them.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister james ford cairns had an extensive exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere on the further development of trade relations between the two countries. both sides agree that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia has opened up broad prospects for the development of sino-australian relations in trade, economic and other fields.

the two sides hold that it is beneficial to sign a trade agreement between the two governments in the near future. both sides, in the course of discussion, exchanged views in principle on this matter and agreed to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in the trade between china and australia.

to promote the further development of bilateral trade, the two sides agreed to form a joint trade committee, which would be stipulated in the trade agreement.

in view of the new situation in the development of friendly relations between china and australia and in accordance with australia's desire, the chinese side agreed that the relevant trading bodies of the two sides would hold concrete discussions on the matter of signing a long-term wheat arrangement. besides, the trading bodies of the two sides would, according to requirements and possibilities, have exploratory discussions for similar long-term arrangements in respect of other commodities.

during their visit in china, members of the mission held talks with the relevant ministries and departments of the people's republic of china on questions of transportation and communications, banking business, scientific and technological exchanges as well as the holding of exhibitions.

the visit of minister james ford cairns at the head of the australian trade mission to china has contributed to the enhancement of mutual understanding and the

promotion of economic and trade relations and friendly relations between china and australia.

minister james ford cairns extended an invitation to minister pai hsiang-kuo to lead a government trade delegation of the people's republic of china to visit australia at his earliest convenience. minister pai hsiang-kuo accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Chinese Wool Group Leaves Australia for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the chinese wool group left canberra for home today upon concluding its visit to australia, according to a report from canberra.

the group arrived in canberra on may 2. during its stay in australia it was received by dr. james cairns, minister for overseas trade and secondary industry, and feted by k.s. wriedt, minister for primary industry.

the group visited canberra, melbourne, adelaide and sydney, and was warmly received.

on may 17, the chinese embassy in canberra gave a reception on the occasion of the group's visit. among those present were scully, acting secretary of the department of overseas trade, and swift, deputy secretary of the department of primary industry.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ambassador to China Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

canadian ambassador to china and mrs. c.j. small gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the canadian national women's volleyball team.

present at the reception were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, and leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, wang wen-chung and tien hsueh-cheng, as well as chinese women volleyball players.

present were all members of the canadian national women's volleyball team with marilyn jill hunnings as its leader.

hosts and guests chatted cordially at the reception.

CHINA AND DENMARK

China-Denmark Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

a civil air transport agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of denmark was signed here this afternoon.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and danish foreign minister k.b. andersen signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were:

grethe andersen, wife of the danish foreign minister; danish ambassador to china and mrs. j.a.w. paludan; members of foreign minister andersen's party p.a. thorning-petersen, ole koch and peter branner; and first secretary jorgen blangsted reimers and secretary flemming bjork pedersen of the danish embassy in peking; and

ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned hsu han-ping, wang tung, wang pen-tso, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, han hsing-hua and liu ming.

Danish Foreign Minister and Mrs. Andersen Give Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

danish foreign minister k.b. andersen and his wife grethe andersen gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; ma jen-hui, deputy-director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned including li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo, wu yin-hsien, hsieh li-fu, ko po-nien, wang tung, hsu huang, ling ching, wang pen-tso, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, li hsi-fu, han hsing-hua and liu ming, as well as liu kuei-pu, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in denmark.

present at the banquet were danish ambassador to china and mrs. j.a.w. paludan, embassy officials, and foreign minister andersen's party.

foreign minister andersen and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet.

the danish foreign minister said that he had found in the past few days a people friendly to foreigners, modest, hardworking and of a high morale, "a people inspired by a community spirit, a spirit of which we are all in need everywhere in the world."

he pointed out that his current visit to china demonstrated the efforts made by denmark and china to promote friendship between the two peoples.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said that mutual understanding had been promoted through the friendly and unconstrained talks in peking between the two sides. "the current visit by his excellency the minister has made a useful contribution towards enhancing the good relations between our two countries," the chinese foreign minister said.

he continued, "ours is still a developing country. in order to build our country well, we still have a long way to go. we will stand together with all countries and peoples of the world that love peace and uphold justice in firmly opposing aggression and hegemonism and working for the relaxation of world tension."

Danish Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the danish foreign minister, k.b. andersen, his wife and party left peking for shanghai on board a special plane this morning.

they were seen off at peking airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien and sun so-chang.

the danish foreign minister is being accompanied on the trip by wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china.

mrs. paludan, danish embassy officials and diplomatic envoys to china of a number of countries were on hand.

while in peking, the distinguished danish guests visited a "may 7" cadre school, tsinghua university, an arts and crafts exhibition, the palace museum, the great wall and other places of interest. they saw a performance by the peking acrobatic troupe. minister andersen also attended the foundation-laying ceremony for the new danish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visit to China of AFP President-Director General

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h gave a banquet at his embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of jean marin, president-director general of the agence france presse.

present at the banquet were leading members of peking press circles, departments under the foreign ministry and other organizations concerned, including teng kang, chin chao, wang tung, peng hua and chu chuan-hsien.

a.f.p. president-director general jean marin gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening.

Chinese Representatives to 3rd International Capecholamine Symposium Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

chin yin-chang and lei hai-peng, chinese representatives to the third international capecholamine symposium, left peking by air today for strasbourg, france. they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and medical workers.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President of Senate and Ministers Receive Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Rome, May 18, 1973)

amintore fanfani, president of the italian senate, giuseppe medici, minister of foreign affairs, and giovanni malagodi, minister of the treasury, received and had friendly conversations with the chinese journalists' delegation on may 16 and 18 respectively.

foreign minister medici answered questions of the chinese journalists at the meeting. referring to the relations between italy and china, he said that the italian government was satisfied with the development of the relations and was fully confident of reinforcement in the economic, cultural and scientific relations between the two countries.

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was present at the meetings.

ambassador shen ping gave a reception this evening on the visit of the chinese journalists' delegation.

present on the occasion were giulio orlando, vice-minister of foreign trade, g.l. ferretti milesi, director of the department of political affairs of the foreign ministry, francesco malgeri, president of ansa, and other officials, friends and personages of the press, cultural and economic circles.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to italy were also present.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 18, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association led by liao cheng-chih, president of the association, left here for home by special plane today, bringing with it the japanese people's friendly feelings towards the chinese people. it has paid a more than one month friendly visit to japan.

it was warmly seen off at the airport by over 1,000 japanese friends of various circles and korean and chinese residents in japan. among them were responsible members of the welcome committee formed by 22 japanese political parties, organizations and individuals including kinkazu saionji, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, aiichiro fujiyama, tomomi narita, yoshikatsu takeiri, ikko kasuga, makoto ichikawa, makishiro abe, ichio asukada, tadashi yaoita, kaheita okazaki, jisaku eguchi, tokuma utsunomiya, seimin miyazaki, and teiji hagiwara.

deputy prime minister takeo miki and his wife, president of the house of councillors kenzo kono and his wife, posts and telecommunications minister chuji kuno and chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido were also present.

also present were yun sang chol, director of the international bureau of the general association of korean residents in japan; kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents; and responsible members of overseas chinese organizations in other places of japan.

chinese ambassador chen chu and officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

in a statement at the airport, liao cheng-chih said: "we are now leaving for home with a sense of reluctance to part from you. we shall forever keep in our hearts the inspiring and pleasant impressions we have acquired during the more than one month friendly visit and shall forever remember all the japanese friends, old and new, who work for japan-china friendship."

he stressed: "we have witnessed a more extensive and deep-going development of the cause of china-japan friendship under the new situation after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. this has become a historical trend which no force can stem." he added: "let us further strengthen our solidarity and work jointly for the consolidation and development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries, for the furtherance of the profound friendship between our two peoples and for the defence of peace in asia and the world."

before boarding the plane, liao cheng-chih and his party waved to the crowd who had gathered to see them off. the crowd enthusiastically bade them "pleasant journey" and "good-bye".

on board the special plane, liao cheng-chih sent messages of thanks to foreign minister masayoshi ohira and managing chairman of the welcome committee kinkazu saionji.

the message to foreign minister ohira said, "i am deeply grateful for the warm and friendly reception accorded us by your government and by your excellency during our visit. may the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries get consolidated and develop continuously. please convey my respects to prime minister kakuei tanaka."

the message to kinkazu saionji said: "on behalf of the entire delegation, i once again extend heartfelt thanks to the welcome committee and, through you, to the people of various circles and strata of your country. may the friendship and unity between the people of china and japan last for ever."

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Back in Peking from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association led by liao cheng-chih wound up its friendly visit to japan and returned to peking by special plane this evening, bringing back the profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people. deputy leaders of the delegation are chu tu-nan, li su-wen, ma chun-ku, chao cheng-nung, chang hsiang-shan, chou li-chin, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua.

the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and several hundred people from various circles in peking. the crowds waved bouquets and beat drums and gongs, warmly congratulating the delegation on its successful visit to japan and expressing the hope that the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples would constantly grow.

japanese ambassador to china and mrs. heishiro ogawa were present at the airport.

present were:

pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, chuang hsi-chuan, wu yu-hsun, wu teng-hsi, mao yi-sheng and tung ti-chou, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; lu har, liu fei and chou pei-yuan, standing committee members, and tu yu-ming, member, of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee;

leading members of various departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and the government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, li chiang, yang chi, wu teh-feng, lo ching-chang, yang chieh, yu sang, wang meng, shih shao-hua, feng hsuan, hao chung-shih, hsieh hua, chiao pei-hsin, ni chih-fu, hsieh ching-yi, chung fu-hsiang, chu chun-ho, ma jen-hui, miao hai-ling, li che-fu, ti fu-tsai, liu ching-tang, liu hsi-wen, yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, liu yang-chiao, wu chung-chao, chuang tao, lu wei-chao, peng hua, an chih-yuan, wang hsiao-yun, kao chien-chung, chang yu, hsiao fang-chou, chou chi, pao kuang-tsung, li yung-kai, lin lin, sung chung, wang hsiao-yi and ting hung;

su tzu-heng, li chun-ching, hsu meng-shan and wu ke-tai of the taiwan democratic self-government league; and

personages from cultural, art, press, publishing, medical and sports circles hao jan, li ke-jan, shao yu, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsieh fang, tien hua, tien fang, yuan shih-hai, liu chang-yu, tu chin-fang, yen su, liao ke-yuan, li hsin-ying, wang kuo-hua, yen wen-ching, ko lo, ting to, tan tu, wang yi, wang chih-yuan, yang chun, kuo hsing-kuo, lu chih-chun, hsu yin-sheng, yu wei-li, ni chih-chin, yeh huan-jung, ting hsiang-chun and hsiung kai-fa.

taiwanese compatriot resident in japan lin shui-yung, chairman of the kobe association of chinese residents of japan, was present.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and his wife; and japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama and his wife; toshiko fukutomi and yoshio nakata.

Medical Workers in East China Port Restore Japanese Sailor to Health

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 19, 1973)

medical workers in foochow, capital of fukien province, in east china recently helped a japanese sailor recover after severe injuries to the brain and internal organs. this is another instance showing the friendship between the people of china and japan.

japanese sailor mitsuyuki terashi fell nearly ten metres from the top of the no. 1 hold of the japanese freighter "hyoyo maru" after its cargo had been unloaded at machiang harbour near the city of foochow. some of the japanese crew members and the chinese dockers on the wharf rushed him to the machiang hospital.

the sailor was in a state of shock on arrival and the hospital authorities reported the matter to provincial and municipal departments concerned while its medical workers giving emergency treatment. doctor li wen-jen, experienced thoracic surgeon of the fukien no. 1 hospital, and its cranial surgeons, anaesthetists and nurses immediately hastened from foochow to the hospital 20 kilometres away. they formed a joint emergency group with the machiang doctors and nurses.

the diagnosis after consultations was brain injury, fracture of the left wrist, massive bleeding due to rupture of internal organs in the abdominal cavity and a small amount of bleeding on the left side of the chest. hemorrhagic shock due to visceral rupture threatened the sailor's life. the emergency group proposed an exploratory abdominal incision to stop the bleeding.

satoru shirasawa, captain of the ship "hyoyo maru", gave his consent, and surgeon li wen-jen performed the operation starting at 6:50 on march 4. on opening of the abdomen the surgeon found the spleen had multiple ruptures and the abdominal cavity contained about 3,000 c.c. of blood and blood clots. ruptured spleen was removed and the blood and blood clots cleared away. about 120 c.c. of blood was drained from the chest. the whole operation lasted three hours and ten minutes during which the patient received transfusions of 4,650 c.c. of blood. big doses of glucose, antibiotics and a dehydrating agent were administered and the patient gradually turned for the better. blood pressure, breathing and pulse became fairly stable although the patient remained unconscious.

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the medical workers had already worked more than 20 hours non-stop. in line with chairman mao's teaching "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism", they continued careful observation of the patient and took appropriate measures.

on the evening of march 5, the patient suddenly displayed dangerous symptoms of intestinal paralysis and acute gastric dilatation. enema and injections to stimulate intestinal peristalsis were to no avail, the medical team decided to use traditional chinese acupuncture as supplementary treatment. ten minutes after a point was needled, the patient had rapid intestinal peristalsis.

mitsuyuki terashi began to regain his consciousness at seven o'clock in the morning of march 7 after emergency treatment lasting three days and four nights. the medical workers were overjoyed at his improvement.

then orthopaedic surgeons of the foochow no. 2 hospital reduced the fracture with the aid of x-ray diagnosis and set a localized splint, combining western and traditional chinese therapy.

the patient was sometimes incoherent and urinated frequently because of the brain injury that caused functional disturbance of cranial nerves.

experienced traditional medical practitioners and acupuncturists came for consultations and gave herbal medicine and acupuncture treatment at the request of the emergency group. the patient's cranial nerves gradually resumed their normal function. urination became more regular, and the patient became coherent.

mitsuyuki terashi was almost completely recovered after more than 40 days of treatment. the fractured left wrist healed, and the hand functions well. he was discharged from the hospital on april 17.

a dozen doctors from six hospitals took part in the treatment. they included specialists in thoracic surgery, senior doctors of the departments of neurology, orthopaedics and internal medicine, traditional medical practitioners and acupuncturists.

the japanese freighter "hyoyo maru" arrived at machiang harbour again from japan on march 18. captain satoru shirasawa and five of the japanese crew members went to see mitsuyuki terashi. on april 7 the sailor's elder brother kenichi terashi came from japan to visit him. they were happy to see mitsuyuki terashi recover his health and thanked chinese doctors and nurses. a japanese friend said: "you've saved mitsuyuki terashi. the blood of the chinese people flows through his body. this is symbolic of the friendship between the people of china and japan." they gave the hospital a gift of five japanese coloured sculptures on behalf of the shipping company. they said: "these convey gratitude from both the company and all our crew."

chinese doctors and nurses replied: "we have only done a small bit of work for our common goal the friendship of the chinese and japanese people, and it's far from enough."

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chi Peng-fei Meets First Mauritian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met here today with ameen kasenally, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of mauritius to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of credentials.

First Mauritius Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-su

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

ameen kasenally, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of mauritius to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Wife of Former Mexican President Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 19, 1973)

amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of former mexican president general lazaro cardenas, and her party left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the mexican guests were seen off at the railway station by kou ching-yen, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

yu li-chun, wife of vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo, who had accompanied the guests on the visit, was also present.

ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, accompanied the guests to shumchun.

the mexican guests arrived here from shanghai by air yesterday. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, feted the guests yesterday evening.

while in china, the mexican guests visited factories, rural people's communes, schools and places of historical interest in peking, shenyang, talien, tientsin, nanking, shanghai and hangchow. they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the 1920's in kwangchow. the guests were warmly welcomed by leading members of local revolutionary committees and people.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Art Troupe Welcomed at Peking Premiere

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea was warmly welcomed here this evening at an opening ceremony sponsored by the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. later, the korean artists presented the revolutionary opera "a flower girl", which was most enthusiastically received by an audience of 1,200.

among those who attended the ceremony and watched the performance were chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife kang ke-ching; liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, and shih shao-hua, secretary-general, of the cultural group; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; ting hsi-lin and yang chi, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and his wife chang hui-wen;

chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations and leader of the mansudae art troupe; kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the art troupe; korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, and embassy officials; and

pang tae ryul, korean vice-minister of foreign trade.

the performance was staged at capital theatre. huge portraits of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung hung side by side on the backdrop. facing the stage was a streamer inscribed "long live the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean peoples exclamation"

comrades liu hsien-chuan and chong gwang sun spoke at the opening ceremony.

liu hsien-chuan said: "the industrious and courageous korean people have a long history and brilliant culture. guided by their great leader president kim il sung's revolutionary thinking on literature and art, korean literary and art workers have inherited and developed the fine tradition of their national art; imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm, they have created many outstanding works, which are revolutionary in content and national in form, and made great achievements in their efforts to arm and educate the people in the glorious revolutionary tradition and the communist spirit.

"the performance of 'a flower girl' in china will give the chinese audience profound class education, and provide our literary and art workers with a fine opportunity to learn from their korean comrades-in-arms. it will make a valuable contribution toward strengthening the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and literary and art workers of china and korea."

in his speech, comrade chong gwang sun said: "we are very happy that the mansudae art troupe is able to make a performance tour in china." this, he said, would "surely contribute to the further development of the

militant unity sealed in blood between the people of the two countries and of their cultural contacts."

comrade chong gwang sun continued: "korea and china are close neighbours, linked by mountains and rivers. literary and art workers of the two countries have had many occasions to meet in friendship both in peking and in pyongyang, and this has mirrored the unbreakable fraternal friendship and unity of the people of korea and china."

comrades liu hsien-chuan and chong gwang sun exchanged silk banners amidst warm applause after the speeches.

the soul-stirring revolutionary opera "a flower girl", presented this evening by the world-renowned mansudae art troupe, is adapted from a work of the same title. it deeply reflects the korean people's past sufferings and warmly sings the praises of their strong determination and fighting spirit in the struggle against class oppression and exploitation and for freedom and liberation.

at the end of the performance, the entire hall rose in a prolonged ovation. the audience warmly congratulated the korean artists on their success. amid warm applause, the korean artists sang "the east is red" and "song of general kim il sung", and portraits of chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung were projected on the backdrop. chu teh, kang ke-ching, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, han nien-lung, li chiang, shen chien, ting hsi-lin, yang chi, ting kuo-yu and li yun-chuan then mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with the korean artists, and posed for photographs with them. the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the korean artists with a basket of flowers.

during the interval, chu teh and others met and had a cordial conversation with the troupe's leading members, director, orchestra conductor and leading actors and actresses.

the performance were broadcast and televised live to give tens of thousands of people an opportunity to enjoy the excellent performance.

Yen Chun Meets and Fetes Delegation of Korean Academy of Medical Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and huang hu and pai hsi-ching, leading members of the chinese academy of medical sciences, met and feted the delegation of the korean academy of medical sciences here this evening. leader of the delegation is yang hyong man, director of the research institute of clinical medicine of the korean academy of medical sciences.

present were leading members of various departments teng chi-hsiu, chen wen-chieh, ku fang-chou and wu wei-jan.

on hand was sin gi do, first secretary of the korean embassy here.

the 10-member delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health. it was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and first secretary of the korean embassy here ju jin guk.

Chinese Embassy Staff Join in Rice Transplanting in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 19, 1973)

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other staff members, of the chinese embassy in pyongyang joined in rice transplanting at the korea-china friendship taekam co-operative farm in sunan district here yesterday.

they were accompanied by kim won gyong, director of a department of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee; ryu son ha, chairman of the sunan district administrative committee, pae yong jae, vice-director of a department of the foreign ministry; and others.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Delegation of Pakistan National Defense College Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the delegation of the pakistan national defence college led by commandant major general nasir ahmed chaudhri left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments of the chinese people's liberation army, the foreign ministry, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries shih hsia, hu peng-fei, pai yun, wang hsiao-yun, chao chun-cheng, hsing jen-hsien and wang chih-fan.

on hand were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and pakistan embassy officials.

the delegation gave a reciprocal banquet here this afternoon. chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and leading members of departments concerned liu tao-sheng and hsueh shao-ching attended. major general chaudhri and chang tsai-chien proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between the people and armed forces of pakistan and china.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited p.l.a. ground, naval and air units, factories, people's communes and places of historical interest in peking, shihchiachuang, nanking, shanghai and hangchow. the pakistan guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Premier Receives Chinese Journalists' Group

(NCNA-English Lima, May 18, 1973)

peruvian premier mercado jarrin yesterday received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese journalists' group led by li yen-nien.

on peru's foreign policy, premier mercado jarrin said, "we have achieved for the first time in our history a status of independence and presented ourselves as

master in our own house, yielding obedience to no one." he said that peru will contribute to the unity of latin america and will join efforts with the third-world peoples to achieve unity and a better policy for development in face of the rich countries.

he said, "we are fighting against the monopoly of trans-national corporations on the world market, which, like the international petroleum company, are trying to plunder our riches."

referring to the impressions of his visit to china, he said, "although peru and china are far apart from each other, there are many similarities between us." the thesis on the 200 mile territorial waters maintained by peru has the support of china, he said.

premier mercado jarrin requested the chinese journalists' group to convey his greetings to the chinese people.

the chinese journalists were also received by peruvian minister of education alfredo carpio becerra tha same day.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim wang yen-chang was present on both occasions.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Prime Minister Bandaranaike Gives Dinner for Chinese Special Envoy

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 18, 1973)

prime minister of sri lanka sirimavo bandaranaike this evening gave a dinner in honour of hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china, and his party at the banquet hall of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall.

many ministers, high-ranking government officials and officers of the sri lanka armed forces were present.

sri lanka ambassador to china and mrs. r. karannagoda, chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta, as well as diplomatic representatives of various countries to sri lanka were present.

present also were representatives of chinese workers and technicians participated in the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall.

speaking at the dinner, mrs. bandaranaike once again expressed welcome to special envoy hsu hsiang-chien and

hoped that in the remaining days of his stay in sri lanka it would be possible for him to see something of the beauty of that country as well as the goodwill of the sri lanka people for china and the chinese people.

referring to the traditional friendship between sri lanka and china, she said, "the friendship between our two countries is an abiding one and we look forward to strengthening and consolidating it in the future as a model of what relations between two countries should be regardless of size, power and distance."

the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall will stand as a reminder to the world of the life and ideals of the late prime minister solomon bandaranaike whose initiatives in the cause of international peace and co-operation were known far and wide, she said. the visit of the special envoy is particularly dear to her, she added.

mrs. bandaranaike proposed a toast to the health and happiness of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, to the health of premier chou en-lai and special envoy hsu hsiang-chien, and to lasting friendship between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

in reply, special envoy hsu hsiang-chien first of all expressed heartfelt thanks to prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, the government and people of sri lanka for the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded to him.

he said, "sri lanka is a beautiful and richly-endowed country. the people of sri lanka are a great people who have waged protracted, valiant and unyielding struggles against colonial rule and for national independence. after independence, when the late prime minister solomon bandaranaike was in office, the people of sri lanka achieved many successes in building their country. carrying forward and developing the late prime minister solomon bandaranaike's policies, mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike has led the sri lanka government and people in further eliminating colonialist influence, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. the proclamation of the founding of the republic of sri lanka last may was another victory won by the sri lanka people on their road of advance. externally, sri lanka firmly pursues a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, sympathizes with and supports the liberation struggles of oppressed nations and actively promotes and upholds the unity of afro-asian countries. her international prestige is rising daily. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike's proposal for declaring the indian ocean as a zone of peace reflects the common desire of afro-asian countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty against foreign aggression and expansion. the chinese government firmly supports this just stand and considers that the countries concerned should respect the

'declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace' adopted by the united nations general assembly at its 26th session. the chinese people will for ever stand together with you and the other peoples of the third world in the struggle against hegemonism and power politics."

he said, "china and sri lanka are countries friendly to each other, and a deep-rooted and enduring friendship has existed between our two peoples. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have made new progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we are glad to note the continuous growth in recent years of cooperation and interflow between our two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields. the successful opening of the joint shipping service between china and sri lanka and the smooth completion of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall will be recorded in the annals of history as symbols of the friendship between our two peoples. facts have shown that china-sri lanka friendship is in conformity with the fundamental interests of our two peoples, and there are broad prospects for its development. the chinese people will, as always, work together with the sri lanka people for the continuous consolidation and development of china-sri lanka friendship."

hsu hsiang-chien then proposed a toast to the steady consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and sri lanka peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, to the prosperity of the republic of sri lanka and the well-being of her people, to the health of president william gopallawa and to the health of prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike.

chinese and sri lanka music was played at the dinner which was proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

a.j. nsekela, chairman of the national bank of commerce of tanzania, and three others wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors, and wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager, of the bank of china.

on hand was l.l. ngatwika, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

the tanzanian guests arrived in china on may 12 at the invitation of the bank of china. while in china they visited kwangchow, shanghai and peking, and had business talks with the bank of china.

fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china met with a.j. nsekela. chiao pei-hsin gave a dinner in honour of the tanzanian guests.

CHINA AND UGANDA

First Ugandan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

william matovu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of uganda to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Chief of US Liaison Office in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met and had a conversation here this afternoon with david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china.

present at the meeting were alfred l. jenkins and john holdridge, deputy chiefs, and nicholas platt, an official, of the u.s. liaison office.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, and lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

Chinese High Energy Physicists' Group Leaves Peking for US

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1973)

a 13-member group of high energy physicists led by chang wen-yu, council member of the chinese physical society and deputy director of the institute of atomic energy of the chinese academy of sciences, left here by air today for a friendly visit to the united states.

the group was seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, wang chien-chung, a leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of other organizations concerned and scientific workers, including chien san-chiang, teng kuo-chun, wu tsao-wen, li yi, li yun-chen, su chen-fang, cheng chi-hung, li meng and hung chao-sheng.

alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, was present.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in US

(NCNA-English New York, May 18, 1973)

a chinese gymnastic team headed by kung ke-fei, leading member of the competition department of the all-china sports federation, arrived here by air at noon today, on a three-week friendly visit to the united states.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by charles yost, president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, frank bare, executive director of the u.s. gymnastic federation, and staff members of the two host organisations.

also welcoming them at the airport were chuang yen, deputy permanent representative of china to the united nations, counsellor chang ying and other members of the permanent mission of china to the united nations.

chien ta-yung of the liaison office of china to the united states in washington was also at the airport.

in his welcome speech, charles yost said: "we remember with pleasure the visit of china's table tennis team over a year ago, and are gratified by the increasing contacts and exchanges between our countries since that time." "we believe that visits such as yours, and reciprocal

visits of americans to china, are a valuable means of learning from and about each other and of building bridges of mutual understanding."

frank bare said: "on behalf of the u.s. gymnastic federation, i warmly welcome you to the united states and wish you every success in your tour."

replying with thanks, kung ke-fei said: "we are happy to come here to pay a friendly visit to your country. in the name of all members of the chinese gymnastic team, i would like to thank our american hosts and friends for their kind invitation and warm welcome extended to us."

he stressed: "the chinese gymnastic team has come here for friendship and learning. we hold 'friendship first and competition second'. we are convinced that the contacts and exchanges in sport between our two countries will certainly contribute to the promotion of friendship between the people and the sportsmen of china and the united states."

the chinese gymnasts and their american hosts and friends had their photos taken together before they left the airport for their downtown residence.

the 31-member chinese gymnastic team will have friendly competition with the u.s. gymnastic team in new york. they will later go to philadelphia, tucson, los angeles and seattle to give performances.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Tours New York City

(NCNA-English New York, May 18, 1973)

the chinese journalists' delegation made their first day tour of new york city today.

they paid a visit to the united nations headquarters this morning. u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim, under-secretary-general tang ming-chao and assistant secretary-general genichi akatani met the members of the delegation. waldheim welcomed the chinese journalists and gave them a brief account of the united nations, while akatani told them about the u.n. public information activities. on behalf of the chinese journalists chu mu-chih, head of the delegation, expressed thanks to the reception by the leaders of the u.n. secretariat.

mayor john lindsay of new york city and members of the mayors cabinet received the chinese journalists at the mayor's official residence this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with them. the mayor made an introduction about the new york city to his chinese guests, while answering their questions.

the delegation visited the associated press at noon and was greeted by wes gallagher, president, and other leading members of the news agency. the host gave a luncheon party in honour of the chinese delegation.

in the evening, the wall street journal gave a dinner to welcome the chinese journalists. warren phillips, publisher and editorial director of the wall street journal and chairman of the national host committee of the american society of newspaper editors made a speech at the dinner. he said that "we remember with appreciation our opportunity to study at close hand the progress of the people's republic of china as it works to build a new china. we are glad you now have an opportunity to study american society and american life. we believe exchanges of journalist such as this can make an important contribution to improve understanding between our two peoples."

in his reply, chu mu-chih said that "the american people are a great people. friendship between the peoples of china and the united states has had a long history and now a new leaf is being turned." he said that "under such circumstances we believe the press circles of our two countries bear even greater responsibility. we should play our due role in the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and in the promotion of normal relations between our two countries. we are happy to see the contributions already made in this respect by some of our american friends of the press circles." the chinese journalists will also make their own contribution, he added.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chu Ko-chen, Wu Yu-hsun, Wu Heng and Chou Pei-yuan Meet and Fete US Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the chinese academy of sciences, wu heng, a leading member of the academy, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, today met and feted dr. emil smith, leader of the u.s. scientists delegation and

chairman of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china, mrs. smith and all members of the delegation. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chinese-american scholar mang-chiang niu and his wife who are now in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations and scientists, including pei shih-chang, tung ti-chou, yu wen, chien san-chiang, huang hsin-pai, pai hsi-ching, liu ping, chen chi, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, cheng yi-ming, shih ju-wei, feng yu-lan, pai chieh-fu, liu ta-kang, chien wei-chang, chen tai-sun, fei hsiao-tung, hu ning, chang lung-hsiang, chao chung-yao, chao chiu-chih, chin shan-pao and wu chung-chao.

Noted American Film Actress Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

shirly maclaine, leader of the friendship delegation of american women and noted american film actress, and a member of the delegation left here for home via kwangchow by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, chu kun and chang yao-min.

other members of the delegation left for home earlier.

shirly maclaine and other american guests came to china on april 20. they visited kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow, sian, yenan and peking, and were warmly welcomed by the local people.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Army Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1973)

the yugoslav army medical delegation led by major general hajro kulenovic, head of the medical department of the general logistics of the yugoslav people's army, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of chinese departments concerned chen lei, chu kai-yin, tu tung-chin and liu hsuan-ting.

also present were yugoslav ambassador to china and mrs. bogdan orescanin, colonel bogdan malbasic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and his wife.

major general hajro kulenovic gave a return banquet yesterday evening. lu nan-chiao, deputy political commissar of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned attended the banquet.

the delegation visited p.l.a. medical institutions and toured scenic spots in peking and kwangchow.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Insistence on Going To Mountain and Rural Areas Is Insistence on Making Revolution

- Criticism of the reactionary fallacy of "Reform through labor in disguise" of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i

by

T'an Wen (譚聞)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the impetus of Chairman Mao's great call, "Let young intellectuals go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," the broad masses of young intellectuals of our country have been joyfully and enthusiastically going to the countryside to participate in the three major revolutionary movements there. It comes as an irresistible revolutionary current, rolling and sweeping like a raging sea.

Rustication of the broad masses of young intellectuals is a revolutionary newborn thing of deep significance. A new chapter is put down in the history of the youth movement of our country. The broad masses of people are as enthusiastic in their support and energetic in their cooperation as the reactionary group is fearful and fierce in opposition. Prompted by the needs of a counter-revolutionary plot for a comeback to power, landlord-bourgeois interests representing swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who work hand in glove with the Soviet revisionist renegade group maliciously denounce the rustication of young intellectuals as nothing but "reform through labor in disguise." This fully exposes the ultra-right essence of their revisionist line and bears them out as the sworn enemy of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of youth.

Rustication of young intellectuals is a great socialist revolution. The Party's basic line tells us that in the historical period of socialism, there exists struggle between two classes and two roads and there exists the danger of a capitalist comeback. Therefore, we must persevere in continuously making revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and especially carry through to the last the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure.

Rustication of the broad masses of young intellectuals has brought a smashing impact to bear on the traditional concept of the exploiting classes holding the workers in contempt and despising labor, shattered the old system and old convention of several thousand years that called for "excelling in the scholastic field to become an official." This is a profound ideological revolution, a strategic measure for continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

Our insistence on the rustication of young intellectuals means insistence on socialist revolution under the guidance of the Party's basic line. On the other hand, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i smear and sabotage the campaign of rustication of young intellectuals in a vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and sabotage the socialist revolution to attain their vicious aim of subverting the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. They can never succeed.

Rustication of young intellectuals is a fundamental big plan for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and guarding against revisionism.

Thirty-four years ago, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that the only standard by which to judge whether a youth was revolutionary, or non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary, "is whether he is willing and ready to practice integration with the broad worker-peasant masses or not."

Exactly because of Chairman Mao's repeated instructions, during the period of democratic revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary young intellectuals shed their student uniforms, changed into coarse-material clothes and headed enthusiastically for the countryside to play their "role of a vanguard and a bridge" in struggle and train and grow into a generation of proletarian revolutionaries. This is a glorious revolutionary tradition which comes as a source of pride to the youths of our country. This glorious revolutionary tradition the youths of the socialist era must continuously carry on and develop. This is not just a need of building new socialist villages but essentially a need of training and creating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Ours is a socialist state under proletarian dictatorship. Workers and peasants constitute the main body of the state. Intellectuals represent not a class. They must attach themselves to a particular class and serve the interests of that class. To make revolution and promote the welfare of the great majority, young intellectuals must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. Only in this way can they train themselves to be stout revolutionary fighters and become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has paved a broad path for the young intellectuals' integration with workers and peasants. The Red Guard campaign touched off with the support of Chairman Mao kindled the revolutionary flames all over the country in its struggle against the revisionist line. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out, a sustained student movement "can possibly be obtained only by its being associated with the worker-peasant-soldier struggle." The deepening of the Red Guard movement was achieved through its being brought into the midst of the workers and peasants and combined with the struggle of the worker masses. Rustication of the broad masses of young intellectuals is a reflection of this.

In the past few years, several millions of young intellectuals have grown up healthily in the vast world of the countryside to form a most active and most dynamic revolutionary force in the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside. From among them, there have emerged elite representatives like Chin Hsün-hua. Many youths have joined the rural leading squads at various levels. The Party and League organizations have been injected with more new blood. All these bear eloquent testimony to the infinite correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The reactionary fallacy of "reform through labor in disguise" thrown into the picture by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is nothing but a dying groan or buzzing of a few flies driven to the wall in the face of the great torrent of the revolutionary youth movement of our country. That they oppose and try to wreck the effort toward rustication of the young intellectuals means nothing but their struggling with the proletariat by every means to win over successors in a vain attempt to lead youths down the evil road of being detached from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant masses and from productive labor and to plot converting youths into sacrifices to their restoration of capitalism. But this plot is crushed underfoot with the majestic steps taken by the broad masses of young intellectuals of our country in a speedy charge forward in the vast world of the countryside.

The reactionary fallacy of "reform through labor in disguise" thrown into the picture by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i has also fully exposed their idealist world outlook. The leaders of all opportunist lines are bourgeois ambitionists and conspirators politically, and naturally reactionary idealists ideologically.

Are slaves or heroes the makers of history? On this point, different answers come from different world outlooks. Marxism, with its materialist conception of history, holds that "the people and the people alone, can be the driving force behind the making of world history."

Prompted by idealist transcendentalism, opportunists adhere to the reactionary idealist conception of history, and are hostile to and contemptuous of the worker-peasant masses. Ch'en Tui-hsiu lashed out at the peasants for their being "easy-going," "conservative" and "difficult of being committed to the revolutionary movement." Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i also berate the peasants for knowing nothing more than to say "kung-hsi-fa-ts'ai" and "oil, salt, soybean sauce, vinegar and firewood." They vehemently advocate

the theory of "born talent" and play up the point of letting the "born knowledge" of a minority "enlighten the people." They basically negate the worker-peasant masses as the driving force behind history and basically negate the great role of revolutionary practice. By their counter-revolutionary logic, for the young intellectuals to join in the practice the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside to transform their world outlook is to undergo what they call "reform through labor in disguise."

With the most diabolic rhetoric, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i denounced the young intellectuals' integration with workers and peasants. They could not have revealed more clearly their counter-revolutionary features and their being the faithful lackeys of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

Marxism holds that social practice is a fundamental source of the development of human knowledge. Chairman Mao teaches us, "Man's correct ideas can only come from social practice and only from practice in the three fields of production struggle, class struggle and scientific experiment in society." From the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, the broad masses of rusticated young intellectuals have come to understand deeply that the poor and lower-middle peasants are their good teachers and the countryside is their good classroom. The fact of the young intellectuals growing fast and progressing substantially in the vast world of the countryside is an effective criticism of the idealist world outlook of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Newborn things come with infinite vitality and will surely develop vigorously. The campaign for the rustication of our young intellectuals is forging ahead vigorously and spectacularly. No matter how abusive are the class enemies at home and in foreign lands, we must, just as Lenin pointed out, "Let them yap and howl! We shall go our own way." One generation after another, the young intellectuals of our country will surely show greater determination to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants and forge bravely ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Revolutionary Current of Youth Movement Is Irresistible

by

Chuang Ch'ing (壮青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1973)

The proletariat doggedly applies Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating young people and leading them to follow firmly the road of integration with workers and peasants, and training them to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

In the book "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx pointed out, "Early integration of productive labor and education is one of the most effective means of transforming the modern society."

Lenin pointed out, youths "can become genuine communists only by mixing with the workers and peasants as one in labor."

In a further development of the great theory on the need of integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants, Chairman Mao pointed out as early as over 30 years ago: "What is the standard to judge whether a youth is a revolutionary or not? With what can he be recognized? Only by a standard--whether he is willing or ready to practice integration with the broad worker-peasant masses or not."

After the nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience--both positive and negative--of proletarian dictatorship at home and abroad, and further put forward five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. He also on many occasions taught youths to go to the countryside to temper themselves in the big storm of revolutionary struggle so as to become staunch revolutionary fighters. Chairman Mao's teachings have shown the direction for the broad masses of youths of our country to follow in their progress.

Taking fame and wealth as a lure, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i desperately advocated "receiving schooling to be an official" and "going down to the countryside to get gilded." Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i also concocted the idea, "reform through labor in disguise," maliciously attacking the campaign for the rustication of young intellectuals. They oppose the integration of young intellectuals with workers and peasants and their training to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in a vain attempt to lead the youths down the evil road of being detached from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant masses and from production reality and turn them into tools for the restoration of capitalism.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee show great concern over the growth of rusticated young intellectuals. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels seriously organize rusticated young intellectuals to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, constantly give them ideological and political line

education, and lead them in the unfolding of a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification-of-style campaign.

In the recent few years, the state has budgeted large funds for resettlement purposes to help rusticated young intellectuals to get settled down in the countryside. The responsible comrades of the Party committees and revolutionary committees in many areas have gone deep into the midst of the countryside to hold heart-to-heart talks with young intellectuals placed in production teams and show concern for their growth and make proper arrangements for their livelihood such as labor wages, rations, housing, medical treatment, etc.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants fervently assume the burden of re-education and give the rusticated young intellectuals patient education politically, patient help in production, and concern and care in livelihood. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants take youths in production teams, as their own relatives and step by step teach them how to do farm work and help them how to do well in study and make proper arrangements for livelihood. When some youths get sick, the local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants would bring them doctors and medicines and give them minute care.

The broad masses of rusticated young intellectuals say with emotion, "The Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants have shown us concern greater than our own parents would. We must surely take root in the countryside to dedicate our whole lives to the revolution and make a contribution to socialist construction."

Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i smear the rustication of young intellectuals saying it is "reform through labor in disguise" to give vent to their deep hatred against our Party and socialist system. This fully exposes their true reactionary features.

The teaching put forward by Chairman Mao, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," is a general guideline for the development of our national economy. For young intellectuals to get rusticated and participate in the construction of new socialist villages is of great significance in implementing the general guideline for the development of the national economy and supporting agriculture.

The broad masses of young intellectuals have acted as a shock team in the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and pioneers in agricultural scientific experiment and pace-setters in the development of the effort toward agricultural mechanization. They are making bigger and bigger contributions. The poor and lower-middle peasants take in everything with their eyes, and feel joy in their hearts. They say, "With this group of young people joining us in fighting against heaven and earth, we can surely change mountains and increase production!" Practice shows that the rusticated young intellectuals have become part of a most active and most dynamic force in building new socialist villages. The young intellectuals want as much to receive tempering in the countryside as the countryside needs them to participate in construction.

Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, by maliciously attacking the rustication of young intellectuals as "reform through labor in disguise," attempt to alter our Party's general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and to sabotage the effort in socialist construction in the countryside.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Socialist revolution on the economic front alone (the system of ownership of means of production) is inadequate and not solid enough. It must come with thorough socialist revolution on the political and on the ideological front." A thorough rupture between the rustication of young intellectuals and the old tradition and idea that held labor and peasants in contempt is a profound ideological revolution, an important component part of the effort at making continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and an important aspect of the proletarian effort to win victory over the bourgeoisie in the ideological area. It is of great significance in changing customs and habits, transforming society, further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and cementing the ties between urban and rural areas.

By mixing with the poor and lower-middle peasants in fervently preaching Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, assiduously popularizing cultural, educational and health undertakings and struggling against rural old habits and customs, the broad masses of youth infuse the countryside with a new atmosphere vibrating with life and vitality. Many rusticated young intellectuals act as teachers in people-run schools, barefoot doctors, and members of spare-time cultural and artistic propaganda teams to form part of a backbone force in the rural cultural, educational and health fields. They are warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Just because this great socialist revolution has shaken the foundations of the structure of reactionary thinking on which revisionism feeds, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i are compelled to jump out hurriedly in a wanton rumor-mongering and slandering effort and hopeless struggle. But all this will be of no avail.

The aim of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is to basically alter the Party's basic line and policy, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. They are making a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of progress of history. The result for them can be nothing but a broken and bloody head and a shameful fall from grace at the end.

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READING MATTER FOR YOUTH

Publish More and Better Books for Youth and Children

by

Lin Chin-jan (林进染)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 17, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation." He calls on youth and children to "study well and make progress every day." The publication of books must adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings, be geared to the needs of the youth and children and serve these young readers better.

Our Party has consistently paid attention to the publication of reading matter for youth and children. Making this work of publication a success is of far-reaching significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and quickening the tempo of socialist revolution and construction.

The bourgeoisie has always wanted this position of reading matter for youth and children. After the founding of the state, the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type took advantage of this position to trumpet audaciously the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the so-called "good and evil," "noble ideals," and "innocent feelings" of the bourgeoisie, and largely disseminated the viruses of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, in a frenzied attempt to turn youth and children into their tools for restoring capitalism.

The mass movement of the great cultural revolution thoroughly smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his company and rectified the orientation of the work of publication. With the kind concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works are published in large numbers for the workers, peasants, soldiers, youth and children, and some popular political reading matter, scientific and technical books, literary and art books, books on historical and geographical knowledge, books of languages and picture books have been published one after another.

Publications are linked to the current situation. Their contents and quality have generally characterized the new ideological outlook and new cultural level reached after the great cultural revolution. They satisfy to a certain extent the needs of the workers, peasants, soldiers, youth and children for the study of politics and the study of socialist cultural and scientific knowledge. Many of these publications meet the warm welcome of readers.

Chairman Mao points out: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." At present, our socialist motherland is prospering. The broad masses of young

workers, peasants and soldiers who are active on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas in active response to Chairman Mao's call, and the broad masses of young students who are full of vigor and vitality, are the fresh force in our cause of revolution and construction and are the future and hope of our country. They are at the age of physical growth, intellectual development, and training and tempering of revolutionary will. They are full of vigor, are rich in the revolutionary exploring spirit, and have an urgent demand for study and training.

We have achieved tremendous results in our work of publication. But our publications still fail in quantity, variety and quality to meet the needs of the excellent situations at home and abroad and the daily increase in number of youth and children. How to meet the needs of youth and children better is a major problem bearing on whether Chairman Mao's line and policy of training and bring up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause can be carried out better in the work of publication and whether we can win in the struggle against the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation.

As viewed from the state of publications we can obtain at present, the publication departments at all levels have already paid greater attention to the needs and characteristics of youth and children among the readers. How to publish books in a more planned way so they may meet particular needs is a problem which we must continue to solve. Some publishing departments draw immediate and long-term plans of publishing books for youth and children, in the light of the needs of the current situation, of the reading public and in various other fields. In view of the needs of the educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas, some publishing houses have drawn up a plan of publishing a "series of books for private study by youths" which comprises reading matter of more than 20 titles, so as to help educated youths in doing private study and making self-advancement. In this way, there is a clear object of service and also a practical selection of topics and demand of compilation. This plan of publication deserves to be encouraged.

In publishing books in series or separate pamphlets, we should do it in a planned and organized way. If we just sit down and wait, publish whatever there is to be published, and publish what we can think of, we invariably shall be blindfolded and become passive, miss one point while paying attention to another, and subsequently cannot meet with the demands of youth and children in a better way.

In order to publish more and better books for youth and children in a planned way, we must continue to adhere to the directive of making the work of publication serve proletarian politics. We must grasp more tightly the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement as a matter of first importance and thoroughly eliminate the viruses of revisionism released by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type from the work of publication. We must constantly maintain vigilance of a high degree and continue to strengthen the struggle against erosion by the bourgeoisie and by bourgeois ideology.

To make a success of the work of publishing books for youth and children, we must look at the basic level and investigate the conditions well. In selecting a topic, writing a book or compiling the drafts, we must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's mass line. Many localities practice the "three-in-one" combination of leaders, the masses and special personnel and the combination of professional writers and amateur writers in writing a book. The useful experience in this concern deserves very much to be summed up and popularized promptly. We also must do a good job of ideological work in the course of organizing contribution of articles to and writing an article for the press, help the writers overcome the ideological obstacles in the course of literary creation, and encourage them to write boldly and to make constant efforts to improve their writing skills.

In publishing books for youth and children, we must be prudent and active. To be prudent means that we must have a high sense of political responsibility, handle our work conscientiously, and must not be negligent. To be active means that we must work boldly and voluntarily, take responsibility bravely, and must not fear making mistakes. There will always be struggle, and it is not strange that shortcomings and mistakes of one sort or another may occur in our work. If we fear making mistakes and therefore shun the struggles and dare not work boldly, this in itself will be a mistake and is not the attitude a materialist should have.

An important thing is to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in continuously summing up our experience and to distinguish the two qualitatively different contradictions, namely, the contradiction among the people and the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves; we must allow the making of mistakes and also the correction of them. Correcting the mistakes is precisely for the purpose of doing our work better and making progress.

At present, we should attach importance to the further improvement of quality of books for youth and children. We must make the books for youth and children their good teachers and friends, and good companions which they like. Continuously improving the quality of the publications is the key to the firm occupation of the ideological and cultural positions by the proletariat. They are obviously wrong who regard books for youth and children (or the popular reading matter which they call "pamphlets") as a synonym for poor authorship and low standard of scholarship.

We must make investigations among youth and children and, after fully understanding their present conditions, their wishes and preferences, and further improve the quality of the books for youth and children.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Our publications must conform to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought better and be used for educating youth and children and educate them in the Party's basic line. They must teach youth and children to cherish a warm love for Chairman Mao, the Party and the people, teach them to understand what class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are, make them take over the revolutionary forerunners' traditions of hard struggle and resist and overcome the

influence of bourgeois ideology, make them pay attention to world affairs while keeping the interests of the motherland in mind, embark firmly on the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and go to take root and to bear flowers and fruits in the places where the motherland needs them most!

Our publications must impart more cultural and scientific knowledge to the youth and children. We must relay to them the fruits of the advanced sciences of our time; we must do so step by step and make available popular fundamental reading matter as well as special reading matter of an advanced level.

Our publications must pay very close attention to the literary styles. Their phraseology and language must be accurate, clear and vivid. They must give interesting explanation and illustrations by various means and by citing simple examples in the light of the different ages and different conditions of youth and children. We must do a good job of the binding and illustration of books and do our best to make the books well-illustrated and literarily good.

Reading matter of literature and art created and written for youth and children must strive to achieve unity between the revolutionary political content and the highest possible form of literature and art. Models have inexhaustible power, and this is especially true with youth and children readers. Particular attention must be paid to the characters in action and to making the stories eventful. It is necessary to develop creation by various literary and art styles.

In order to publish more and better reading matter for youth and children, we must gradually set up and develop a force of proletarian professional and amateur writers and editors. While effort is made to fully develop the forces of professional writers, vigorous effort must also be made to support and train the amateur writers among workers, peasants and soldiers and to take this work as a fundamental measure for developing and flourishing the proletarian socialist culture.

We hope that writers and publishers must not take the Party's work of publication as their own career or the career of a few people alone, must not take writing as the means of achieving personal fame and gain but must diligently study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, seek no personal reputation but delve into their work, strive to remold their world outlook, actively study their work and, in the course of practical work, build up their ability to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line. The work of publishing reading matter for youth and children is a mighty cause of the effort to bring up revolutionary successors in their millions, which deserves our lifelong devotion.

We trust that, after making strenuous efforts, we shall achieve ever greater results in the work of publishing books for youth and children and shall be able to publish more and better works.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Carry Out Education in Conjunction With the Actual Struggle Between the Two Roads in the Countryside

- Numerous measures adopted by the CCP Yungt'ai Hsien Committee to raise the socialist awareness of the cadres and people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, May 16, 1973) In line education, with reference to the actual struggle between the two roads in the countryside, the CCP Yungt'ai Hsien Committee has adopted diverse forms to maintain carrying out line education on basic level cadres and the broad masses of commune members to raise unremittingly their socialist awareness.

Yungt'ai hsien is situated in the mountainous district of central Fukien. In the past it was a backward hsien in P'ut'ien district. The struggle between the two roads there was violent and the development of agricultural production was slow. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, leading members of the hsien Party committee, studying seriously the directives of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and summing up the lesson of experience from the struggle between the two roads, realize that in order to change the backward physiognomy of the whole hsien, they must carry out deeply the education on the basic line of the Party for basic level cadres and the broad masses of commune members.

In the course of carrying out this education, the leading comrades must also pay attention, on the basis of the life and experience of the peasants, to showing facts, reasoning, and carrying out ideological education work patiently and meticulously before they could raise the awareness of line struggle of the broad masses of cadres and people and further turn the consolidation and development of collective economy into conscious action on the part of the people. Since then, the hsien Party committee has conscientiously improved its leadership style and method and strengthened leadership realistically over line education. At the same time, by operating reading classes for commune cadres and Party branch secretaries of production brigades, raised their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and trained a hard-core force for the development of line education in the countryside.

Under the unified leadership of the hsien Party committee, various communes and production brigades are paying attention in line education to using facts of personal experience from the broad masses of basic level cadres and commune members in carrying out education of recollection and comparison of the present with the past, and criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Yangkuang production brigade of Sungk'ou commune was formerly more seriously affected by the trend of capitalism. In the education on the line, the Party branch directed the masses to recall their village history. Before the liberation,

there were 73 households in this village. Four families ran away because of famine, seven became indentured servants and six became beggars. More than 40 persons were conscripted, and 80 percent of the households had to lease land from landlords. The poor and lower-middle peasants fared worse than cattle. After the liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants were allotted land. They became organized and took the road of collectivization. Grain production yearly increased, and the livelihood of the commune members greatly improved.

In 1961, however, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang stirred up the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms" which produced a more serious trend of capitalism affecting this production brigade, and collective economy was unable to make progress. By means of the socialist education movement, Yangkuang production brigade grasped firmly the struggle between the two roads and put a stop to this evil wind of capitalism. Collective economy once more made consolidation and development, and the average per-mow yield of grain rose to more than 600 catties.

The powerful and convincing facts used by this production brigade to educate the commune members enabled everybody to understand more distinctly that only by resolutely taking the socialist road could there be a way out for the poor and lower-middle peasants, and because of that, they must conscientiously carry out collective production well and struggle valiantly to develop the collective economy. Last year, total grain output in Yangkuang production brigade showed an increase of 40 percent over that of 1971, with the average per-mow yield topping the demands of the "Program," and there was also a greater development in collective sideline production as well.

CCP Yungt'ai Hsien Committee has also made use of typical examples to make comparison and to carry out line education concretely on basic level cadres and commune members.

Feiying production brigade and Feian production brigade, both of Fuch'üan commune, were formerly the same production brigade before 1961, and both possessed identical geological conditions. After splitting up, Feiying production brigade, by taking firmly the road of collectivization, carried out many basic farm construction jobs. There was a very rapid development in its collective economy, and it became an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole hsien.

Because the resistance to the trend of capitalism was not strong enough, there was not much change in the physiognomy of Feian production brigade. In 1967, these two production brigades were ravaged by a flood at the same time. A 3-li long section of the levee of Feiying production brigade crumbled and was repaired that very same year. Only a 2-li section of Feian production brigade was damaged, but by 1971 it was only 60 percent repaired.

The different attitudes between these two production brigades toward collectivism resulted in different physiognomies. The hsien Party committee organized the Party branch secretaries and production brigade cadres and some

of the commune members of the whole hsien to go there for visits and study, and enabled them to obtain an education from comparison between these two production brigades.

Since last year, the hsien Party committee has also organized basic level cadres, commune members and people in the countryside to go to other advanced units within and outside the hsien for visits and study. Such education of comparing with typical examples is very convincing, and has further provoked the revolutionary activism of everyone in whipping up an upsurge for emulating the advanced and catching up with the advanced in the whole hsien.

From the comparison, the Party branch of Feian production brigade discovered its own shortcomings, and because of that, the Party branch of the production brigade regarded raising the socialist awareness of the cadres and commune members as a matter of prime importance to grasp. They had taken the evening schools in the countryside as battlegrounds for the unremitting indoctrination of the cadres and commune members with socialist ideas and effectively resisted the trend of capitalism.

Since last year, serving the collective wholeheartedly, the production brigade has developed a deep mass movement in learning from Tachai and changed its physiognomy within a single year. The average per-mow yield of grain has topped the demands of the "Program," and it has stepped into the ranks of the advanced in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

At present, of the 86 backward production brigades in the whole hsien, some 19 have already stepped into the ranks of the advanced, and marked improvements have also taken place in another 35.

In the course of carrying out line education, CCP Yungt'ai Hsien Committee, while resolutely carrying out penetrating and meticulous ideological work, has at the same time also paid attention to the implementation of various policies of the Party, mobilized further the socialist activism of the masses of cadres and commune members, and stimulated the uninterrupted development of revolution and production in the whole hsien. Last year, total grain production in the whole hsien showed an increase of 16 percent over 1971, pig breeding increased by 8 percent, and the total amount of agricultural sideline production sold to the state also showed an increase of 62 percent over 1971. Last winter and this spring, afforestation was carried out on 320,000 mow, equivalent to the total area of afforestation of the 20 years and more after the liberation.

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ARMY SPORTS

China's 1973 Army Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

the 1973 sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army from may 18 to september 23 opened with basketball and table tennis matches in tsinan.

other events include track and field, swimming, football, volleyball, badminton, rifle shooting and military triathlon (rifle shooting, weight throwing and obstacle race). they will be held at five other venues in wuhan, shenyang, peking, shanghai and nanking.

the sports meet is held under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the commanders and fighters studied chairman mao's directive "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", and criticized the rivisionist line peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this study and criticism brought about wider participation in sports in the army. selective trials were held in the various p.l.a. units for the current sports meet.

close to 1,000 basketball and table tennis players from 22 teams are playing in the tsinan tournaments in both men's and women's events. they include experienced as well as rising young players. they helped each other and exchanged experience at joint training sessions. aiming at making common progress, the players said they would play to the best of their ability under the motto of "friendship first, competition second."

WORKER ARTISTS

Spare-time Worker-Artists in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

over 300 workers are painting in 20 spare-time creative groups in luta, an industrial city in liaoning province, northeast china.

they have done several thousand paintings in the past few years, which reflect the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the people's fine arts publishing house has issued a "selection of paintings by luta workers" in an edition of nearly 700,000 copies.

among the 50 paintings in the selection are: "workers study philosophy", a new year picture; "profound feelings", a gouache on worker-peasant alliance; "bringing about changes day after day", a coloured woodcut showing china's fast-expanding ship-building industry; "hunting denizens of the sea", a coloured woodcut; "transmission unimpeded", a traditional chinese painting portraying a lineswoman; "fishermen", an oil-painting; "pooling the wisdom and efforts of all", a woodcut; and "training for combat", a coloured woodcut.

full of life and militancy, the paintings present a wide range of subjects and vivid portraits.

several spare-time art schools and many spare-time creative groups were set up in the past few years under party leadership at all levels in the city. they have trained large numbers of amateur painters.

leading bodies of many factories and mines have provided conditions for amateur fine art activities. the red flag shipyard set up a big spare-time fine arts club open to all, equipped with brushes, ink, paper, paints, wood-blocks and woodcut knives. leading members of the talien refrigerator factory often encourage spare-time fine art workers. worker ma hsueh-li created a large coloured woodcut last may to mark the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". entitled "bringing about changes day after day", the painting was composed of seven blocks. ten copies were printed through 80 processes. the leadership of the factory organized workers to help print the painting. the task was finished on schedule in a dozen evenings.

many of these art lovers are also path-breakers in production. tuan wan-chu, a linesman of the talien railway administration sub-bureau, checks the tele-communication lines all the year round in all weathers. with a lineswoman, he made repairs during a big snow-storm in the winter of 1971. moved by the revolutionary enthusiasm and the iron will of the lineswoman, he created a traditional chinese painting of her in his spare time. it is "transmission unimpeded". other linesmen draw inspiration from it.

UNDERGROUND WATER

Geologist Commended for Locating Ground Water in North China

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 20, 1973)

fortyone-year-old chien hsueh-pu has been commended for his whole-hearted service to the people in trekking from village to village over the past few years and locating ground water in the arid wutai mountain area in north china's shansi province.

in the past two years alone chien hsueh-pu and his team of geological workers have walked 3,150 kilometres across 24 people's communes and 292 production brigades, surveyed 1,000 streams and rivulets in deep gorges and crevices and drawn up 300 topographical and geological charts. basically, chien hsueh-pu has grasped the general distribution of water in wutai county. seventytwo wells have been drilled at sites he selected, supplying water for the people of 26 production brigades and also for livestock and irrigation. more wells are now in process of being sunk.

two rivers in the chenchiachuang people's commune dried up during last year's severe drought. chien hsueh-pu went to the commune four times to select well sites. all the ten wells sunk struck water. the wells irrigated large tracts and this enabled the people to reap a good harvest.

he recently attended an administrative regional conference of model and advanced workers and was given a citation inscribed "go all out and continue to advance to win still greater victories". chien hsueh-pu said that he had been able to do something for the people because he had taken the road of integrating with the masses in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

a hydro-geologist, chien hsueh-pu graduated from the peking geological institute in 1953. he first worked in the ministry of geology and then in the shansi provincial geological department. in july 1970 he went to live and work in a production brigade in wutai county in line with chairman mao's teaching "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again".

the wutai mountain area is an old revolutionary base. the great internationalist fighter, canadian doctor norman bethune, laid down his life here during the war against japanese aggression. soon after chien hsueh-pu arrived, he joined the commune members in summer field work. they set out for the fields at sunrise every day and returned in the evening under moonlight.

as a geologist, he had travelled across the countryside many times before, but without close contact with the commune members. this time, he lived, ate and sweated with them, and studied chairman mao's writings and other marxist-leninist works with them under the same lamp. some commune members told him about the bitter life their families had endured and the class oppression in pre-liberation days. old militiamen told him about the battles they had fought during the war against japanese aggression. others related to him how doctor norman bethune had worked with utter devotion to the chinese people's revolutionary cause.

what chien hsueh-pu saw and heard made him think deeply. he was touched by the commune members' revolutionary enthusiasm and determination. yet when he graduated from college, his aim was to make a name for himself. he recognized that he had been influenced by liu shao-chih's revisionist line on education. the commune members, who farmed for the revolution, made great contributions to the building of socialism by their labour, but they never tried to make a name for themselves, he thought. how petty and unworthy he was, compared with the commune members exclamation he was determined to learn from them and to shift his standpoint to that of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

geologists are not required to work in the winter months in this high mountain area, but chien hsueh-pu is determined to locate more water resources, and has worked through the winters of the past two years. in january 1972, he went to search for water in the chenchiachuang commune. the day his work was finished and he prepared to leave, a snowstorm buried the roads. the people urged him to stay on for a few days, but he decided to go to save time for making more surveys.

he went down a footpath on a sheer cliff overlooking a gully dozens of metres deep. clinging to the cliff, he moved sideways step by step down the path and arrived at the pishihnao production brigade at the foot of the mountain. hearing how he made his way down the mountain, villagers clasped his hands and said: "you are of one heart with us poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

chien hsueh-pu learns from experienced well builders and peasants. the formation of many parts of wutai county is limestone or slate. theory has it that limestone areas have rich underground water resources and slate is impervious and contains little water. yet commune members told him that they had seen water flowing in fissures of slate while the wells they sank in the limestone areas did not strike water.

based on the clues provided by commune members, he selected well sites in the slate areas. most of the wells drilled at these sites hit water. this made the geologist

realize the truth of chairman mao's statement "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" and that book knowledge alone was insufficient.

why contrary to his judgement did the slate contain water while the limestone did not? he saw he had failed to analyse the geological formation with a dialectical viewpoint. the limestone areas has many cavities and usually contain more water than impervious slate areas, but only in low-lying regions. in the high mountains, the ground water escapes through the limestone, while the slate retains more.

in collecting data and locating well sites, chien hsueh-pu has consulted thousands of rural cadres and commune members and thus enriched his knowledge.

he said: "there is no end to intellectuals integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. i have only taken the first step on a long march. in order to do something of value for the party and people, intellectuals must remould their own thinking while transforming the world. doing more for the party and people and for building socialism is the greatest ideal of my life."

RIVER CONTROL

Unruly River Now a Shipping Artery in East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 21, 1973)

the huai, an unruly river before liberation, is now a shipping artery in central and east china.

more than 1,000 kilometres of the river are today navigable for motor boats as against 200 kilometres in 1950, the year after liberation. annual freight moved along the river has increased from 30,000 to 1.1 million tons. the amount of cargo shipped to the rural areas in the first four months this year is ten times that for the whole of 1949.

the 1,100-kilometre-long huai river flows through fertile valleys in honan, anhwei and kiangsu provinces. recurrent floods threw the drainage system of the river into disorder and silted the river-bed in the past.

chairman mao issued the call "the huai river must be harnessed" in 1951. under the unified leadership of the party, people in the river basin built reservoirs,

sluice-gates and water detention basins, strengthened dykes, and deepened and widened the river and its tributaries to prevent flood and regulate water for irrigation and navigation. flood menace has been basically wiped out on the main course of the river, a scourge of the people for centuries.

since 1955, the huai river navigation administration has organized workers to remove shoals and hidden rocks in the main course and major tributaries. several dredging operations have been carried out over the years.

surveyors have studied the flow, silt content and the channel of the river and collected data for improving navigation. workers have built projects that make use of the force of river current to wash away silt in order to ensure smooth traffic even in the low water season. hundreds of electric buoys have been installed. there was not a single buoy along the entire river in the pre-liberation days.

today there are 26 wharves along the river as against three in the past. in huainan, a coal centre in east china, new wharves with mechanized loading and unloading equipment have been added. the total cargo-handling capacity of huainan port has increased a hundredfold.

two new shipyards making passenger and cargo boats, tug boats and other types of vessels have been built on the river.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Better Lambing Results Reported from China's Major Livestockraising Regions

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

better sheep rearing results than the previous spring are reported from inner mongolia, chinghai and sinkiang, three of china's major livestockraising regions. the survival rate of lambs ranged from 92 to 98 per cent. not a single lamb has died in some places.

by early april, inner mongolia had over two million lambs, calves and foals, topping the figure for the same period in 1972 by 367,000 head.

the inner mongolian grasslands were hit by drought, windstorm, frost and pests last year. but, relying on their collective strength, the livestockraising

communes overcame difficulties and opened up a record acreage of new pastures and built many new livestock shelters. this created better conditions for lambing this spring.

at the same time, the state provided the region with large quantities of brown sugar and dates as supplementary food for the pregnant ewes and newly-born lambs. bigger supplies of veterinary drugs were also made available.

on chinghai plateau in northwest china no fewer than 1.5 million lambs were delivered this spring, an increase of eight per cent over that of the same period of last year.

lambing is in full swing in sinkiang, northwest china, famous for its fine-wool sheep. in the altai area alone more than 600,000 lambs have been delivered, with a survival rate exceeding 95 per cent.

in all major livestockraising regions, the party organizations at all levels have been paying maximum attention to the work. many leading cadres are working in the pastures, giving on-the-spot guidance.

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

North China Hsien-Run Industry Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 20, 1973)

shulu
county in north china now runs 100 factories and a farm machinery repair network to serve all 31 communes. enough farm machinery and equipment has been produced to mechanize over 40 per cent of the ploughing, mechanize or semi-mechanize virtually all harvesting, insecticide spraying and dusting and farm produce processing.

mechanization has saved the communes manpower for water control projects and other major efforts to improve farming conditions. thirteen drainage canals with a total length of 200 kilometres were built in 1969 and 1970. they ended the danger of water-logging of low-lying land. such fields account for 40 per cent of the county's total cultivated area. in addition, 2,000 pump wells have been added in recent years. they provide irrigation for 92 per cent of the farmland.

better farming conditions enabled the county to increase its grain yield by 150 per cent in the past three years.

despite a dry spell, grain yield in 1972 hit an all time high, reaching 3.9 tons per hectare.

the county's industry in 1972 alone provided agriculture with more than 3,000 electric motors, diesel engines, water pumps, threshers and winnowers and hundreds of thousands of farm machine parts and 17,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizer. output of such products continued to rise in the first quarter of this year. more than 1,800 diesel engines, electric motors and water pumps were produced in the period.

the party county committee gives emphasis to local industry's support to agriculture on the basis of the policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

one of the measures taken was to rearrange the production tasks of factories. the county farm machinery plant was assigned to produce diesel engine parts while its original job of making weeders is now done by commune-run farm machinery repair shops.

the county farm machinery plant has added a crank axle grinding machine. this solved the problem of tractor overhauls.

factories which do not produce things needed by agriculture have been urged to tap their production potential to do repairs of farm machines, provided they fulfil their original quotas.

the county's industrial department has relied on the masses to set up eight factories making electric motors, synthetic rubber, phosphorous fertilizer, ball bearings, tractor parts and cement pipes. machinery plants have produced sugar beet pressing equipment by working together.

county-run factories periodically send teams of workers and technicians to the villages to help communes repair farm machines and train mechanics. each of twentyfour county-run factories has a permanent farm machine repair team in the countryside.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AR YEMEN

President Eriani Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, May 20, 1973)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the yemen arab republic, received in taiz yesterday chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic chang tsan-ming, and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon National Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

the cameroon ambassador to china, clement tangue-tsobgny, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the national day of the united republic of cameroon.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army li ta, and leading members of departments concerned hsieh hsin-ho, chang pin, peng min, li ching-chuan, chou fa-yen, wang hai-jung, wang hao, yang chi and wang hsiao-yi.

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in peking were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian National Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

the visiting canadian national women's volleyball team led by marilyn jill hunnings wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here for nanking by train this evening.

it was seen off at the railway station by hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, and leading members of organizations concerned wang wen-chung and chang chang, as well as chinese women volleyball players.

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and mrs. small and other diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy here were on hand.

while in peking, the canadian team had three friendly matches with the chinese national team and the peking team. the canadian players visited the great hall of the people, a middle school and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Foreign Minister and Mrs. Andersen Leave Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 20, 1973)

danish foreign minister k.b. andersen, his wife and party left here for hangchow by plane this morning. in their company are wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china.

the distinguished danish guests arrived here from peking yesterday morning. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and went sightseeing in the city. in the evening, wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the danish guests.

at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, wang shao-yung and mr. andersen toasted the growing friendship between the chinese and danish people and the friendly relations between the two countries.

on their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the danish guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung and standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chen hsin-fa and chin ah-o.

Danish Foreign Minister Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 21, 1973)

danish foreign minister k.b. andersen, his wife and party wound up their visit here and left for kwangchow by special plane today. they were accompanied by wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china.

the distinguished danish guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday. in the evening, tieh ying, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a welcome banquet in their honour, which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

while in hangchow, the distinguished guests toured scenic spots and places of historical interest around the west lake, and visited a silk factory.

upon their arrival and departure from hangchow, the distinguished danish guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by tieh ying and his wife su pei-lan, and chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of local departments.

CHINA AND FRANCE

AFP President Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

jean marin, president-director general of agence france presse, concluded his visit to peking and flew to kwangchow this morning before leaving china.

teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, was present at peking airport to see him off.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife, third secretary of the french embassy here jacques-andre costilhes, and a.f.p. correspondent in peking s. romensky and his wife were present.

while in peking, jean marin visited news organizations, a university, a people's commune, scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

m. nikolaos macarezos, deputy prime minister of the kingdom of greece, madame macarezos, and his party arrived here by special plane at noon today for an official visit to china on the invitation of the chinese government.

together with the deputy prime minister were m. constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and madame michalopoulos, and a greek economic delegation led by m. constantinos michalopoulos.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the kingdom of greece and china. among those welcoming the distinguished greek guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned chiao pei-hsin, ma jen-hui, hsieh li-fu, tai cheng-yuan,

chao chun-cheng, wang tung, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, li en-chiu, wei yu-ming, sun suo-chang and tung hua-min, and chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping.

also present were greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis and his wife and officials of the greek embassy here as well as members of the greek economic delegation who had arrived earlier.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Greek Deputy Prime Minister Macarezos

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks with greek deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the greek side were constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, nicolas katapodis, greek ambassador to china, dimitrios papaioannou, minister plenipotentiary and director of the first division of political affairs of the foreign ministry, antonios korantis, minister plenipotentiary and director for bilateral economic and trade relations of the foreign ministry, commodore grigorios mazarakis, deputy chief of port officers corps of the ministry of mercantile marine, transport and communications, athanassios andreopoulos, director general for trade of the ministry of national economy, nikolaos grigoropoulos, director of the bank of greece, commander dimitrios vavouris, head of section of the ministry of mercantile marine, transport and communications, a. papasliotis, counsellor of the greek embassy in peking, john dimitrakopoulos, personal secretary to the deputy prime minister, and mme. anna mitropoulou, interpreter.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, chou po-ping, chinese ambassador to greece, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, chi tsung-hua, yang tan-hua, su ssu-ming, chao liang and li chih-chieh.

Chinese Vice Premier and Greek Deputy Prime Minister Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and greek deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos continued their talks here this afternoon.

Peking Banquet Welcomes Greek Deputy Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to welcome greek deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos, madame macarezos and his party.

among the guests were constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, madame michalopoulos, and the greek economic delegation he is leading, greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis and madame katapodis, and diplomatic officials of the greek embassy here.

the national flags of the kingdom of greece and china hung in the banquet hall. the band played chinese and greek tunes in the course of the banquet. the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and greek peoples.

speaking at the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "greece is a land of world-famous ancient civilization. the outstanding achievements of ancient greece in philosophy, science, literature, art and other fields remain an invaluable treasury in human history. the greek people have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression and fighting for and safeguarding national independence. the heroism they showed in combating fascist aggression during world war ii has left a deep impression upon the world. today, the greek people are making energetic efforts to safeguard state independence and sovereignty, defend the peace and security of europe and the mediterranean and develop the economy of their country. of this we express our appreciation."

the vice-premier said: "china and greece have different social systems, but we shared the common lot of being subjected to foreign aggression and oppression and economically both our countries have long remained comparatively backward. today, we both need to safeguard state independence and sovereignty and speed up the

economic construction of our respective countries. with these common experience and desires, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in our struggles. the chinese government and people have consistently held that all nations, big or small, have their own characteristics and strong points and that they should respect each other, treat each other as equals and learn from each other. the affairs of a given country can only be handled by its own people, and no other country has the right to interfere. we are firmly opposed to hegemonism and power politics of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak."

he said: "although china and greece are situated far apart, friendly contacts between them date back to ancient times. records about their economic and cultural exchanges can be found in early history books of the two countries. now, through the joint efforts of the chinese and greek governments, the relations between our two countries have made good progress on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. i am confident that the current visit by deputy prime minister macarezos and the other distinguished guests from greece will further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and further enhance the good relations between our two countries."

in his speech, deputy prime minister macarezos said that "the greek people have profound respect and predominant admiration for the great chinese people." "our two peoples are linked by marvellous common sentiments," he said. "in the course of their long national life, they never remain still human entities. on the contrary, they made their presence felt on the stage of history, fighting for the ideas and human progress. as a result, there is already a firm foundation for sincere friendship and mutual respect that have all along characterized the relations between our two peoples."

the greek deputy prime minister said: "there is today the desire to develop the bilateral relations between our two countries." "the aim of the official visit to your great country of the first greek governmental delegation, which i have the honour to lead, is precisely to accomplish this objective. i believe that this visit will be the start of a new period of more profitable cooperation between our two countries which will know each other better on the basis of mutual benefit."

the greek deputy prime minister said that he was optimistic about the results of the discussions and talks to be held. because, he said, "first of all, both sides have a good will; secondly, the governments of our two

countries are inspired by the same principles for the development of profitable bilateral relations, independent of their political, economic or social system."

he added that greece is one of those countries which "proclaims and faithfully respects in practice the principle of developing economic relations among all countries of the world, without exception, as well as the principle of non-interference in each other's affairs."

deputy prime minister macarezos said that a new era opened today in the relations between the peoples of greece and china.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of greece and china.

present at the banquet were chi peng-fei, minister, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned chang wen-chin, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chiao pei-hsin, ma jen-hui, yu pu-hsueh, hsieh li-fu, tai cheng-yuan, chen chun, wang yeh-chiu, chao chun-cheng, wang tung, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, li en-chiu, wang chi-fa, wei yu-ming, sun so-chang and tung hua-min; and chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Peking Model Worker on Law of History Expounded by Chairman Mao in May 20, 1970 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

today's "people's daily" carried a commentary by li jui-huan, a model worker and vice-president of the peking trade union council. entitled "a law of history", the commentary reads:

our great leader chairman mao points out in his statement of may 20, 1970: "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their

own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

this brilliant truth has been borne out fully by the developments of the world situation in the past three years -- especially by the great victory of the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and by the surging struggle of a vast number of small and medium-sized countries in opposing the hegemony of superpowers.

the vietnamese and lao people's protracted and valiant fighting has frustrated the u.s. scheme of aggression and forced a withdrawal of the u.s. and satellite forces from south viet nam and u.s. military personnel from laos. the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam and the vientiane agreement on laos has paved the way for a solution by the vietnamese and lao people of their own problems without outside interference. after three years' valiant and indomitable fighting, the patriotic cambodian people and their armed forces under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia have liberated 90 per cent of their lands and 80 per cent of the khmer population. the traitorous lon nol clique, which depends on foreign powers for a miserable existence, has found itself in great difficulty and isolation and is nearing its doom. the developments in indochina prove that in the world today no big power will ever succeed in imposing its will upon the people of other countries and that no force on earth can check the just struggle of the oppressed people for the realization of their national aspirations.

remarkable progress has been made by large numbers of small and medium-sized countries in a united struggle against the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers. more and more asian and african countries have risen against aggression and control by the superpowers. the latin american countries have waged a resolute struggle to defend their right to 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. a trend towards united struggle against the superpowers is also developing in europe and oceania. in the united nations and at some international meetings, the small and medium-sized countries supported each other in opposing the superpowers' domination in world affairs and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. in a word, just voices opposing the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers and defending national independence and state sovereignty are resounding throughout the world.

why is it that the peoples of the world are winning one victory after another in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty whereas the superpowers are suffering defeat after defeat in seeking hegemony and pursuing power politics? it is because the cause of the peoples of the world is a just one and therefore enjoys abundant support while that of the superpowers

is unjust and therefore finds little support. a cause that is just naturally conforms to the law of the development of history and accords with the aspirations and interests of the vast majority of the people. no matter how tortuous is the road, all just causes will sooner or later prosper and win final victory. no matter how formidably it is held back, a just force will sooner or later become strong and prevail over the unjust force.

as to the question of being strong or weak, we should look at the essence of the matter. there are one or two superpowers lording it over the world by their nuclear weapons, aircraft and warships. in appearance they seem to be terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful, because they are divorced from the people and find little support among them. the farther they stretch their tentacles of aggression, intervention, control, subversion and bullying, the more they will arouse strong resistance from the world people and the more they will land themselves in isolation and predicament. in contrast, the struggle of the small and medium-sized countries against the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers is just and accords with the interests of the people the world over and therefore it surely has their support. it is the united people who are really powerful. provided it dares to struggle and persists in the struggle, a weak nation can defeat a strong, and a small nation can defeat a big, even if the strong or big nation is a superpower.

the world situation today is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution -- this great tide of history is advancing irresistibly. the struggle of the small and medium-sized countries against the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers is developing in width and breadth and has become ever more united and powerful. it can be said with certainty that it is the peoples instead of one or two superpowers who will decide the destiny of the world.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Amity Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

the five-member delegation from the luxembourg-china friendship association led by adolphe franck left here for home by air yesterday.

the delegation arrived in peking on april 28 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the luxembourg guests visited peking, shanghai, soochow, nanking and linhsien county of honan province. they attended may day celebrations in peking and were honoured at a banquet given by li en-chiu, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

First Visiting Korean Friendship Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

the first visiting friendship group from korea arrived here by train today. the leader of the 19-member group is choe jong u, deputy director of the general bureau of daily necessaries industries of the light industrial committee, and deputy leader is li chun ha, a department head of the south hamgyong provincial administrative committee.

among those greeting the visiting group at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien, li keng-hsin and chu kun.

also present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and sin gi do, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

Korean Television and Broadcasting Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the korean television and broadcasting delegation led by kim chang ho, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee.

tung lin and kim chang ho spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood of the people of china and korea would be constantly strengthened and that the friendship and cooperation between the broadcasting and television workers of the two countries would be further developed.

among the guests were jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

present were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including lu wei-chao and yang jung-chieh.

the korean comrades-in-arms arrived in peking by train this morning. they were given a warm welcome at the railway station by tung lin and others. korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanian Minister Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 20, 1973)

fernando manfredo, minister of trade and industry of the republic of panama, and his wife concluded a friendly visit to china and left here for home this morning. miguel e. chavez, panamanian consul-general in hongkong, who had been with the minister on his visit, departed by the same train for hongkong.

they were seen off at the railway station by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade, who had accompanied the minister to kwangchow.

the distinguished panamanian guests arrived here from hangchow yesterday. in the evening they were honoured at a banquet given by lin li-ming.

earlier, the panamanian guests had visited shanghai and hangchow. while in shanghai on may 17, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a shaped steel mill. vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu gave a banquet in their honour. they arrived in hangchow the following day and were guests of honour at a banquet given by vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee hsieh cheng-hao. they visited the hangchow silk mill and made an excursion on the west lake.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Workers' and Women's Delegation of Democratic Yemen Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

a workers' and women's delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen arrived here for a friendly visit to china yesterday afternoon. leader of the delegation is abdulla mohammed baharon, deputy general secretary of the general confederation of workers of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and deputy leader is obaid awad abdulla, secretary of the supreme committee for the institution of workers' supervision.

in the evening wu hsueh-chien, a leading member of department concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

attending the banquet were alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, p.d.r.y. ambassador to china, and officials of the embassy.

present at the airport and the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned, including li chih-ho, chia hsueh-chien, lo shu-chen and fu yu-fang, as well as representatives of workers and women im peking.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Friendship Delegation of South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 21, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions with vo ngoc ho as its leader and nguyen van sanh as its deputy leader left here for home by plane today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chen-chun, member of the standing committee of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and workers' representatives in changsha.

while in hunan, the delegation visited shaoshan, birthplace of chairman mao; the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute; and the site of the former c.p.c. hunan regional committee, where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities; and factories in changsha. wan ta and li chen-chun, leading members of the c.p.c. provincial committee, met the delegation members and gave a banquet in their honour. souvenirs were exchanged at the meeting.

before coming to hunan, the delegation visited liaoning, shanghai and kwangchow. meetings were held in these places and delegation leader vo ngoc ho, deputy leader nguyen van sanh and other members of the delegation were invited to report on the heroic deeds of the vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the delegation was feted by leading members of the local c.p.c. committees in liaoning, shanghai and kwangtung. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited factories, workers' housing and schools and had wide contacts with chinese workers.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Special Envoy Visits Bentota and Kandy in Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 19, 1973)

chinese special envoy hsu hsiang-chien visited the seaside resort bentota yesterday and the beautiful hill city kandy today with vice-minister chen mu-hua and other members of his party. the chinese guests were accompanied by sri lanka minister of irrigation, power and highways maithripara senanayake, and sri lanka ambassador to china r. karannagoda.

in bentota, a group of children performed sri lanka folk dances of harvest to welcome the chinese special envoy and his party. the chinese guests visited an exhibition hall where a large collection of colourful antiques of the seventh or eighth centuries are on display. they were particularly interested in the replica of a guardstone of 2,500 years old found at the entrance to a monastery in ancient sri lanka capital anuradhapura and also some stone carvings. minister senanayake told the chinese special envoy that excavation work is still going on in anuradhapura where many historic relics were unearthed and have been well preserved.

when the chinese guests arrived in kandy by special train today, they were warmly welcomed by mr. marlande, the government agent of kandy district, and colonel divitotawela, the commander of the central region. six artists dressed in traditional kandy costumes at the gaily decorated railway station ushered the chinese guests into the city amidst the beating of drums.

hsu hsiang-chien and his party visited the temple of tooth. at the terrace, minister senanayake pointed out a flag pole in the square down below and told the special envoy that prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike raised the national flag of sri lanka there on may 24, last year, two days after the founding of the republic of sri lanka.

the chinese guests visited in kandy the well-known botanical garden where they saw the tree planted by premier chou en-lai when he visited sri lanka in 1957. at the request of the director of the garden, hsu hsiang-chien also planted a tree.

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gives Reception on Occasion of Chinese Special Envoy's Visit

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 20, 1973)

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta gave a reception here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china, to sri lanka.

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike attended the reception. she had a cordial and friendly conversation with the special envoy.

present also were stanley tillekeratne, speaker of the national state assembly of sri lanka, maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, f.d. bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs, t.b. subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs, n.m. perera, minister of finance, leslie goonewardene, minister of communications, colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry, kobbekaduwa, minister of agriculture and lands, kalugalla, minister of shipping and tourism, pieter keuneman, minister of housing and construction, chelliah kumarasurier, minister of posts and telecommunications, r.s. perera, minister of information and broadcasting, s. kulatilake, minister of cultural affairs, and george rajapakse, minister of fisheries, as well as many deputy ministers and other high-ranking officials and officers.

sri lanka's ambassador to china karannagoda and foreign diplomatic envoys in sri lanka were also present.

present at the reception were also members of the chinese technical team for the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall and representatives of chinese residents in sri lanka.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Special Envoy Leaves Colombo for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 20, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his entourage left here for home today after attending the opening ceremony of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall and visiting sri lanka.

early this morning, prime minister mrs. bandaranaike went to the prime minister's official residence, where the chinese special envoy stayed, to bid farewell to hsu hsiang-chien. she asked hsu hsiang-chien to convey her regards to chairman mao tsetung, comrade chiang ching, acting chairman tung pi-wu, vice-chairman soong ching ling, premier chou en-lai and comrade teng ying-chao. she asked the special envoy to hand over to premier chou en-lai a documentary film on the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall and also a handiwork of art of an artisan who was eager to present it to premier chou en-lai. she requested the special envoy to pass over two bouquets of famous sri lanka orchids to vice-chairman soong ching ling and comrade teng ying-chao. she presented the special envoy with an album containing photos showing visits of him and his party in sri lanka.

national flags of sri lanka and china flew over bandaranaike international airport today. seeing the chinese guests off at the airport were sri lanka government ministers and other high-ranking officials as well as the president of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

present also at the airport were chinese ambassador huang ming-ta and members of the chinese technical team for the construction of the bandaranaike international conference hall.

leaving in the same plane were sri lanka ambassador to china r. karannagoda and his wife who had accompanied the chinese special envoy in his tour to sri lanka.

Special Envoy Hsu Hsiang-chien Back in Peking from Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his party returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after attending the opening ceremony of the international conference hall in commemoration of bandaranaike and paying a visit to sri lanka.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife arrived here on board the same plane.

present at the airport to greet them were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, fang yi, minister of

economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, tai chi-fa, a leading member of the state capital construction commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including huang chieh, wang lei, yang chi, tai cheng-yuan and chang cheng-teh.

n.m.m.i. hussain, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking, and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Uganda Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei today met william matovu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of uganda, for a discussion on matters relating to the presentation of the latter's credentials.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai and Chiao Kuan-hua Meet American Columnist Childs and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had an unconstrained conversation with the american columnist marquis w. childs of "st. louis post-dispatch" and mrs. childs here this evening.

present on the occasion were peng hua, ting yuan-hung, ma yu-chen, fang sung-cho, fu feng-kuei, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG Ambassador to China Gives Reception for China's Sports Facilities Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

r.f. pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, gave a reception at the international club here this afternoon for the chinese sports facilities study group which is due to visit the federal republic of germany.

among the guests were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li kai-ting, leader of the study group, and all its members, as well as leading members of departments concerned kuo lei, chen hsien and hsu yin-sheng.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. ambassador pauls and group leader li kai-ting toasted the growing friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

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PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Deal Conscientiously With Letters From the People, Receive Visitors Enthusiastically

- The CCP Ch'angt'ing Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee effectively improve leadership style by forming close ties with the people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 19, 1973)

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the CCP Ch'angt'ing Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee in Fukien Province are more consciously doing the work of dealing with letter and receiving visits from the people well. In the past two years, they have conscientiously dealt with more than 3,800 letters from the people and enthusiastically received more than 200 visits from the masses, solving in time not only many important problems arising from revolution and production, but also stimulating a change in the leadership style of hsien level departments and forging closer ties between the Party and the people.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the CCP Ch'angt'ing Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have on many occasions organized the leadership members and cadres at various levels to study seriously the brilliant work "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work" of Chairman Mao, spurred themselves with the serious criticism made by Chairman Mao on the T'ingchou municipal government at that time, and conscientiously improved their leadership style.

In dealing with letters and receiving visitors from the people, they not only pay attention to them ideologically, but also take effective measures. The hsien Party committee has transferred some cadres with higher awareness

who have attained a certain level of understanding of policy and who can form close ties with the people to reinforce the ranks of those taking part in the work of dealing with letters and receiving visitors from the people, and assigned a deputy secretary in charge of this work. The hsien Party committee has also called meetings on the work of dealing with letters and receiving visitors for summing up and exchanging experience, and pushed forward the development of this work.

Leading members of the hsien Party committee are setting the pace in carrying out the work of dealing with letters and receiving visitors from the people well, and frequently personally read letters from the masses and personally receive them. When important problems are encountered, they are handed to the standing committee for discussion and solution.

At one time an outflow of labor from Hungkuang production brigade of Fuch'eng commune was affecting the development of the collective economy. Some poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungkuang production brigade who called on the hsien Party committee were warmly received by the principal responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee, who also came to inspect this production brigade. By means of participating in labor and calling a symposium for investigation and study, he organized the basic level cadres and commune members to study the basic line of the Party and raised their awareness. Consequently, they dragged out a class enemy who was sabotaging the collective economy by instigating the carrying out of sideline production unilaterally, and rapidly brought about a change in the physiognomy of the production brigade. The average per-mow yield of grain topped the demands of the "Program" in 1970 and again exceeded 1,000 catties last year.

During the busy season of autumn harvesting and winter sowing last year, the hsien Party committee received a letter from the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production brigade of Hot'ien commune, reporting that the leadership members of this production brigade had transferred a large amount of labor for the construction of a meeting hall and office building, and that interfered with the degree of progress in winter sowing.

In the investigation, the hsien Party committee discovered that a similar situation also appeared in other places, and realized it was an unhealthy sign. The leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee therefore went separately deeply into the communes and production brigades and extensively developed education on the general line of the Party for socialist construction and hard struggle.

At the same time, by summing up and popularizing with much fanfare a number of advanced typical examples in cutting back non-productive expenditures and concentrating manpower and resources for carrying out farming in a big way, very quickly put a stop to the evil wind within the whole hsien, and enabled manpower and resources to be better concentrated in agriculture. In that year, not only did the area of winter sowing top the original target, but work was also completed ahead of schedule.

Quite a number of letters and visits from the people reflected conditions in the implementation of the general and specific policies of the Party. When the CCP Ch'angt'ing Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee come across problems in the implementation of policies, they would study and solve them in a positive and careful manner.

Last summer, a town resident who settled down in the rural area of Kuch'eng commune wrote a letter reporting on the situation of equal work but not equal pay among old and new commune members locally. From the letter, the hsien Party committee obtained an enlightenment, and discovered that the problem of equal work but not equal pay between men and women still existed in some places. By conscientiously organizing the cadres of the whole hsien to study relevant policies for the people's commune at the present stage and raising the policy level of the basic level cadres, the economic policy of equal pay for equal work was further implemented throughout the hsien.

In the course of dealing with letters and visits from the people, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, by listening to the views and criticism of the people, have changed their leadership style.

Once, several commune members of Hungsheng production brigade of Nanshan commune wrote a letter to the hsien reflecting a problem in the work style of the basic level cadres. After reading the letter, a leading member of the hsien merely made a telephone call to the commune. Not long afterward, these commune members again wrote a letter saying that the problem had not been solved, and also criticized the hsien Party committee for its bureaucratic style. This leading member of the hsien Party committee humbly accepted the view of the masses, and by going deep into the production brigade to carry out work with care, enabled this problem to be solved.

The hsien Party committee has learned a lesson from this incident, launched activities to reorganize leadership style in the leadership department and also laid down measures for improving leadership style. Since then, the broad masses of cadres of the hsien have persisted in spending the greater part of their time making investigation and study in the basic level, and by taking part in labor alongside with carrying out work, enabled problems discovered to be solved at once.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Party Organizations in Chuchou Municipality Lead the Masses in Carrying Out Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Movement in Greater Depth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 19, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changsha dated May 18, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, Party organizations at all levels in Chuchou municipality, Hunan Province, lead the broad masses of the whole municipality to direct the spearhead constantly at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so as to carry out this movement in greater depth. The excellent situation of revolution and production has further developed in the whole municipality.

At present, Chuchou municipality is in a revolutionary scene of surging vigor and vitality and of unity and militancy. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this municipality fulfilled the annual plan of industrial output for the first quarter this year by over 25 percent on the basis of fulfillment of last year's plan, and its total value of industrial output topped that of the corresponding period of last year by 21 percent, creating the highest level of production as compared with the corresponding period in any of the past year.

Since the unfolding of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, Party organizations at all levels in Chuchou municipality has led the broad masses in the municipality to carry out revolutionary mass criticism against the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and has won positive results. At the end of last year, the CCP Chuchou Municipal Committee conscientiously summed up its experience in conducting the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in the preceding period, further studied the series of instructions given by Chairman Mao on criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, led the cadres and the masses--with due consideration to realities--to penetratingly criticize the essence of the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to lead the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement to develop in greater depth.

After going through this revolutionary mass criticism, Party organizations at all levels in the municipality understood more deeply that the struggle against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was a continuation of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie under the condition of socialism and a matter of first importance bearing on the destiny of the Party and the state. For this reason, they were more conscious in strengthening leadership over this movement.

During mass criticism, the Party committee of Chuchou Chemical Works organized the cadres and the masses to study conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and to take the three basic principles "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue" charted by Chairman Mao as their weapon, thereby

making them see more clearly the counter-revolutionary features of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and fight more consciously in unity. This gave an impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole works.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, Party organizations at all levels in Chuchou municipality perseveringly combined mass criticism with reading and study and continued to raise their level of criticism. Some time ago, members of the Party committee of the northern district of Chuchou municipality got together with the masses to criticize the reactionary fallacy, "Heroes create history," trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to conscientiously study "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "On Practice" and other works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Through this study, all understood more clearly that the attitude toward the masses had always been one of the important marks to distinguish between true and false Marxism and that all bourgeois representatives, proceeding from the idealist conception of history, always belittled, oppressed and cheated the masses while the Marxists adhered to the materialist conception of history and firmly trusted and relied on the masses. With this understanding, they carried out the Party's mass line more consciously. They went separately to more than 80 factories and other units in this district, where they patiently listened to the opinions and criticism of the masses and actively improved their styles of work, thereby further strengthening unity between the cadres and the masses.

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OILFIELD

The Situation of Revolution and Production in Tach'ing Oilfield Is Getting Better and Better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 19, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, May 18, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of Tach'ing Oilfield, by mobilizing the workers to study seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, has pushed further forward the development of revolution and production. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers are whipping up a new upsurge in grasping revolution and stimulating production. In the first quarter of this year the production of crude oil again showed an increase over the corresponding period last year, there is a marked decrease in production costs, and production tasks for petroleum, diesel oil, petroleum tar, paraffin and synthetic ammonium products have all been fulfilled or overfulfilled. In the month of April, the production of crude oil, the refining of crude oil and the number of wells newly put into production has again overfulfilled the targets of the state.

Since the last winter and this spring, during the criticism of the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in attempting to negate the achievements of socialist revolution and construction, Party organizations at various levels in the oilfield have directed the people to look back seriously on the history of development of Tach'ing Oilfield. The petroleum workers, cadres, engineering and technical personnel and workers' dependents pointed out: Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers of Tach'ing Oilfield are solving problems in class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment on the basis of the views stated in "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," in order to build Tach'ing into a modernized petroleum base of China.

Since the great cultural revolution, there has been a further development in this base. There is a greater annual rate of growth in crude oil production as well as a new development in scientific technique and petro-chemical production. The scale of oilfield construction is constantly expanding, and better gains are also being scored in agricultural sideline production. The fact of the rapid development in Tach'ing Oilfield is a strong rebuttal for swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

For the sake of pushing forward the in-depth development of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, Party organizations at various levels in Tach'ing Oilfield have strengthened leadership over reading and study since last year and lead the masses in studying diligently Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. 2,068 reading and study groups have been set up throughout the oilfield with nearly 30,000 workers and dependents taking part in study in the groups. By means of running Party member study classes and cadre study classes, they have also trained a force of over 15,000 reading and criticize hardcores of revisionism.

Many leading members of Party organizations at various levels are taking the lead in reading. The Party committees at the two levels of the Tach'ing Oilfield and the oilfield command headquarters alone held 129 terms of study class last year with more than 1,000 cadres attending. They read through more systematically such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" as well as Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and energetically applied the theories of Marxism in criticizing the counter-revolutionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Last winter and this spring, the Party committee of Tach'ing Oilfield again mobilized the masses of workers to sum up their experience in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. By means of the summing up, the broad masses of workers and cadres were able to further understand that only by arming themselves with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could they be able to distinguish the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and because of that, push the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work to a new level.

Since this year, Party organizations at various levels in the oilfield, by bringing into play the revolutionary tradition of founding the enterprise on the "two essays" in the battle of Tach'ing, have organized the broad masses of workers to study over again "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," criticized deeply over and over again the idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary "theory of genius" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and maintained the materialist theory of reflection and the concept of "the masses are the real heroes." By means of study and criticism, the broad masses of cadres of Party committees and offices at both levels of the Tach'ing Oilfield and the oilfield command headquarters have further raised their consciousness of relying on the working people for running the socialist enterprise well.

At present, already more than 600 cadres from Party committees at both levels have raced to the frontline of production, and eight production frontline command posts have been set up. Responsible comrades of the Party committee have personally arrived at the frontline to practice person-to-person leadership. Taking "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi as an example, the broad masses of cadres are battling together, reading and studying together and developing revolutionary great criticism and repudiation together with the people.

The well casing work undertaken by the sub-surface command post this year is very heavy. The secretary of the Party committee together with two deputy secretaries, leading more than two-thirds of the departmental cadres,have gone deep into the construction site, and by organizing the masses to fight a well casing battle, solved concretely problems arising from the work. In the month of March, this command post has overfulfilled the work of well casing by 5 percent. Wells which have been cased and put in production are producing on an average over 30 tons more each day. In April, faced with the many difficulties presented by the scattered distribution of wells and the muddy condition of

roads, they again overfulfilled their production task for the month ahead of schedule.

The No. 1274 well-drilling team, acclaimed as an outstanding newcomer, has overfulfilled its drilling assignment for the first quarter of the year ahead of schedule, the work done being of a superior quality.

Under the condition of uninterrupted successes scored in production and construction, Party organizations at various levels in Tach'ing Oilfield have succeeded to and promoted the tradition of relying on the "method of one dividing into two" in making advance, and mobilized the masses to sum up seriously the lesson of their experience in revolution and production. They are using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as a pointer, and using extensively the concept of one dividing into two. They are not only fully discussing achievement, progress and experience in a big way, but also conscientiously looking for problems existing on the road of advance and investigating measures for solving them so as to further develop the excellent situation.

Since the battle of Tach'ing and particularly after the great cultural revolution, the well-known No. 1205 well-drilling team has set new records and scored outstanding results many times in oil well drilling. In summing up, they studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching "One ought to know oneself," and conscientiously looked for weak points and shortcomings. All are determined to make their achievements and honors a new starting point for continuing the revolution and keep on advancing on new heights.

* * *

LABOR MODELS

Bring the Active Role of Labor Models Fully into Play

- Under the training and education of Party committees at various levels, the broad masses of agricultural labor models in Southeast Shansi District are setting the pace in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and stimulating the in-depth development of the movement, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," throughout the district

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Ta'aiyüan, May 16, 1973) Party organizations at various levels in southeast Shansi district, Shansi Province, are strengthening training and education over the agricultural labor models, letting them bring their role fully into play and stimulating the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement throughout the district.

There are all together more than 450 agricultural labor models in the 17 hsien and cities in southeast Shansi district. After a long period of testing in revolutionary struggle and tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have become leadership hardcores of basic level Party organizations in the countryside. They are setting the pace in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, forming close ties with the people, taking the lead in learning from Tachai, and constantly scoring fresh achievements. In 1972, the unit area yield of grain in the production brigades to which they belonged all topped the targets set in the "Program." More than 300 units crossed the "Yellow River" and more than 70 units crossed the "Yangtze."

Last year, the per-mow yield of grain in 35 production brigades including Hsikou production brigade and Chuanti production brigade of Hsikou commune, Yangchingti production brigade of Yangchingti commune in P'ingshun hsien, and Hsiaosung production brigade of Kaoho commune in Ch'angchih hsien, to which national agricultural labor models Li Shun-ta, Shen Chi-lan, Kuo Yü-en and Wu Hou-li belonged, all exceed 1,000 catties, and there were also fresh developments in forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production.

For the past several years, in order to bring the role of the agricultural labor models fully into play, Party organizations at various levels in southeast Shansi district have frequently organized education in ideology and political line for the labor models, encouraged them to act in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater victory," remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and earn fresh merits for the revolution.

They have also sent people to settle in units the labor models belonged to, helped them with the training of successors, and summed up their experience of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Some of the hsien hold one or two labor model sympoisums and study and experience exchange meetings every year

or operate labor model study classes. In the early part of last year, the CCP Southeast Shansi District Committee invited ten old commune representatives of elementary agricultural cooperatives set up at the earliest stage and 40 labor models to hold a symposium.

In the early part of February this year, a meeting of agricultural labor models of the whole district was held. By means of these meetings, the labor models are organized to study Chairman Mao's directives on "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," sum up their experience in learning from Tachai, develop criticism and self-criticism, and raise higher their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution as well as their consciousness of learning from Tachai.

Many labor models are taken into the leading bodies of production teams and production brigades. Some among them have also concurrently taken up leadership posts in Party committees and revolutionary committees of the hsien and the commune. In the light of this condition, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work," Party organizations at various levels in southeast Shansi district have on the one hand helped the labor model pay attention ideologically to taking part in collective productive labor, and on the other hand taken steps to guarantee that they would have sufficient time for participation in collective productive labor. By generally spending about 250 to 300 days a year in doing collective productive labor, agricultural labor models in the whole district have maintained their characteristics of the working people.

Party organizations at various levels in the southeast Shansi district have looked upon bringing the role of labor models fully into play as an important step for the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement. Advanced units in learning from Tachai led by the labor models are examples in learning from Tachai for various local communes and production brigades. With them as points leading the whole area, the universal development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement could be stimulated.

Li Shun-ta, secretary of the CCP P'ingshun hsien and a nationally well-known labor model, belongs to P'ingshun hsien in a rocky mountainous district. By visiting each and every commune in the hsien to help the communes and production brigades carry out education in ideology and the political line, he has mobilized the masses to emulate Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang, and transmitted to them the advanced experience of Hsikou production brigade, Chuanti production brigade and Yangchingti production brigade in developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production in an all-round manner and in comprehensively developing the mountains, taming the rivers, and levelling the gullies and the land.

A gorge of the Peiho River called the "rocky shoal" runs through Yangkao commune. Li Shun-ta, together with the cadres of the commune and production brigades there carried out a survey and mapped up a plan for this 100-li long

river gorge and its tributaries, and helped the seven production brigades of Yangkao commune to draw up a comprehensive plan for improving and developing this gorge.

Through three years of valiant fighting, they built reservoirs, erected stone dams, prepared more than 700 mow of agricultural land and covered the barren hills with trees. The rapid transformation in the backward physiognomy of Peiho gorge greatly amazed the whole hsien, and backward communes and production brigades quickly followed the example.

At present, more than 30 production brigades in P'ingshun hsien have become advanced units in learning from Tachai. With the pace set by them, there is a flourishing development in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement throughout the hsien. It has enabled the average per-mow yield of grain of this hsien with poorer natural conditions to cross the "Yellow River" in the past two successive years.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

A Number of Typical Learn-from-Tachai Advanced Examples Have Appeared in Sinkiang Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, May 19, 1973) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, there have appeared a number of learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture typical hsien, communes, brigades and military reclamation farms. In a relatively short period, these advanced units have changed their features to show a prosperous scene marked by production expansion, a dynamic economy and improved livelihood. They provide valuable experience to accelerate the pace of socialist economic construction in border minority areas.

In 1972, though hit by various natural disasters, the autonomous region achieved a good harvest in agricultural production. There emerged a number of learn-from-Tachai advanced units. At a region-wide meeting on the exchange of experience in learning from Tachai in February this year, the Party committee of the autonomous region cited nine hsien including Mich'üan, Wusu, Ch'it'ai, Yümin, Turfan, etc., over 700 communes, production brigades and production teams, over 100 agricultural, forestry, animal-breeding and fishing farms (stations and teams) and two agricultural divisions of the production and construction corps of the Sinkiang Military Region, 53 regiments (farms) and over 600 production companies.

Last year, Mich'üan hsien, one of the areas known for the production of the "rice of Sinkiang" achieved a hsien-wide per-mow grain output to meet the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" in the teeth of various natural disasters, due to perseverance in criticism of revisionism and rectification of style, the conduct of penetrating ideological and political-line education and the calling into play of the revolutionary activism of the commune members of various nationalities in fighting in unity.

For Turfan hsien, a key area for the production of long-fiber cotton (长绒棉), cotton output also reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production." For Wusu hsien in the area of Tach'eng, a bumper harvest in agricultural production was scored for three consecutive years.

In 1972, each person averaged a grain production of 1,473 catties. The output of cotton and oil-bearing crop surpassed the highest level in history. Ch'itai, Yümin and other hsien showed an average grain output per capita surpassing 1,000 catties. Due to a small population to a wide area, the No. 3 brigade of the Ich'echiashan commune of Foch'eng hsien associated the elevation of per-mow output with the proper expansion of the cultivable area and spent eight years learning from Tachai to allow a big change in its features. The arable area was expanded by 120 percent. Total grain production was up around 200 percent. In 1972, average grain output per capita reached 3,258 catties. Every labor unit produced 7,820 catties of grain.

For many advanced units, the "flower of Tachai" blooms on the Gobi wasteland, on the sandy hills, in high and cold mountainous areas and on the saline and alkaline land. Whether in the severity of winter cold with ice and driving snow, or at the height of summer heat with the blazing sun beating down like a ball of fire, the cadres and commune members of various nationalities of the Seven-Star commune of the Yench'i Hui Nationality Autonomous Hsien persistently and perseveringly worked on capital farmland construction in a big way. Loftily they cried, "If the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai can change heaven and earth in barren mountain ditches, we must also build new socialist villages on the Gobi!"

With the revolutionary spirit of "The Foolish Old Man Who Removes the Mountains," they fought continuously for nine years. On the Gobi wasteland, they set up one water canal after another, levelled and trimmed one plot of land after another and built one tree belt after another, and created one row of new housing after another. An initial change was brought about in agricultural production conditions and living conditions. In 1972, total grain output showed an increase of 150 percent of the output before the effort to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Placed on the Gobi, the 4th Unity production brigade of the Hsinho commune, Manassu hsien had all its cultivable areas consisting of whitish clay with a thin layer and stones aplenty. Hitherto it was known for its "growing one gourd plant to reap no more than one gourd ladle." In the campaign to learn from Tachai, the commune members of various nationalities, seized with great ambitions and charged with revolutionary spirit, insisted on turning 4,000-odd mow of thin-layered land into flat and even good-yield field. For two years running, per-mow grain output reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." In 1972, total grain output was 5 times as much as in 1968.

Set in between the Poerht'ala River and the Alat'ao Mountains, Liaoyuan commune of Polo hsien was formerly a saline and alkaline area packed with grass. The peasants and nomads of eight nationalities predominantly inhabiting the area here lived an unusually hard life. After liberation, thanks to the personal concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, world-shaking changes came over here. Especially after the campaign to learn from Tachai, a year-to-year bumper harvest in agriculture was scored. In 1972, total grain output was double that before the effort to learn from Tachai in 1968. A big increase was also registered in the number of draft animals. The whole commune now has 35 tractors, 8 automatic and semi-automatic harvesting combines, and 42 threshing machines of all kinds. Various mechanized and semi-mechanized farm tools and grinding, oil-pressing and other machines and tools basically satisfy requirements.

Various military reclamation farms of the production and construction corps of the PLA Sinkiang District Command devoted to reclamation and border guard duties north and south of T'ienshan have been carrying on and developing the glorious revolutionary tradition of Nanniwan and doggedly taking the line as a lever to score continuous new achievements in the campaign to learn from Tachai. In 1972, despite unfavorable climatic conditions, the agricultural 9th division achieved an average per-head grain output of 2,056 catties in the whole

division. Its ginned cotton output met the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Last year, the 29th regiment of Kungch'iao River Reclamation Area worked the miracle of "crossing the Yangtze" in per-mow output on 10,000 mow of saline and alkaline land.

Sinkiang is one of the five big pastoral areas of our country. Over the sprawling grasslands, there have appeared many learn-from-Tachai advanced units. Situated on the Kungnaissu grassland, Hunghsing commune of Hsinyuan was predominantly made up of nine nationalities including Khazaks, Uighurs, Uzbeks, Sibos, Hans, etc. In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai, cadres of various nationalities have forged closed ties with the masses and fought shoulder-to-shoulder with them. By making use of locally available materials, 232 animal pens and enclosures, animal cross-breeding stations, lambing rooms and the like were set up. This considerably strengthened the resistance against natural disasters and the protection of animals. Last year, despite serious natural disasters, the whole commune's number of animals exceeded 96,000, an increase of 18 percent compared with the year before last. For grain output, a good harvest was achieved. Agricultural and pastoral production surpassed the highest level in history. Workers of the Chinkuang Animal Farm of the Pa-yin-pu-lu-k'o Grasslands worked on their own resources and sought capital farmland construction in a big way. For six consecutive years, a bumper harvest was scored. In 1972, the number of animals of all kinds in stock showed a net increase of over 100 percent compared with the period shortly after the establishment of the farm.

Now, this group of typical learn-from-Tachai advanced examples are carrying out a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and continuously conducting ideological and political line education. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a new victory is scored.

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OBITUARY NOTICE

Mr. Cheng Tieh-ju Dies in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, May 22, 1973)

mr. cheng tieh-ju, deputy to the national people's congress and permanent member of the board of directors of the bank of china, died from illness in hongkong on may 18, 1973, at the age of 86.

a funeral committee was formed of 102 personalities from various quarters in hongkong and macao. chairman of the committee is liang wei-lin, and vice-chairmen are li chu-sheng, liao sheng-tung, fei yi-min, chen yao-tsai, wang kuan-cheng, ho hsien, cheng mu-hao, chuang shih-ping and pan ching-an.

a funeral service in memory of mr. cheng tieh-ju was held here this morning.

a portrait of the deceased hung in the hall. there were wreaths from premier chou en-lai, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, comrade liao cheng-chih, the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the ministry of finance, the head office of the people's bank of china, the board of directors of the bank of china, the head office of the chinese people's insurance company, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, as well as from lo ching-chang, kung yin-ping, tsao chu-ju, chiao pei-hsin, fang kao, kung pu-sheng, chuang hsi-chuan, huang chang-shui, chuang ming-li, jung yi-jen and kuo ti-huo.

wreaths were also presented by hongkong and macao trade unions, industrial and commercial organizations, trade, shipping, journalistic, film, publication and educational circles, chinese and foreign banks, as well as friends of the late mr. cheng tieh-ju.

chuang shih-ping, vice-chairman of the funeral committee and chairman of the board of directors of the nanyang commercial bank, read out messages of condolence from premier chou en-lai, the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council and comrade liao cheng-chih. premier chou en-lai's message read: "i deeply mourn mr. cheng's untimely death. mr. cheng in 1950 responded to the call of the party central committee and the government and led the staff of the bank of china, hongkong, in revolting and coming over and protecting the people's property. he thus made a contribution to the motherland and the people. for more than two decades, till his dying day, mr. cheng devoted himself to the socialist construction of the motherland. i hereby send my condolences and express my sympathy."

a eulogy was delivered by li chu-sheng, vice-chairman of the funeral committee and deputy director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency.

he said: "mr. cheng tieh-ju was born in chaoyang county of kwangtung province. he was a professor at peking university in his early years and began working in the bank of china in 1922. after joining the revolution in 1950, he was manager of the hongkong branch of the bank of china, a permanent member of the board of directors of the bank of china, a member of the board of directors of the china insurance company, a member of the overseas chinese affairs commission, deputy to the kwangtung provincial people's congress, and deputy to the first, second and third national people's congress.

"mr. cheng tieh-ju loved the motherland and upheld justice. he sympathized with and supported the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and bitterly hated the corrupt kuomintang reactionaries. on the eve of the victory of the chinese people's war of liberation, he flatly refused the reactionary order from the kuomintang reactionaries that the capital of the bank of china, hongkong, be alienated. in january of 1950, he decidedly led the entire staff in revolting and coming over and protecting the property of the people. this set a fine example for banking, insurance and other establishments in hongkong and abroad that have connections with the motherland. mr. cheng thus made a positive contribution to the motherland and the people.

"over the past two decades, mr. cheng tieh-ju always worked hard and conscientiously, with a high sense of responsibility and loyalty. he was a man of integrity and public spirit. he was overjoyed and encouraged by the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. he always had the cause of the liberation of taiwan at heart and devoted himself to the socialist construction of the motherland.

"our party and state leaders showed great concern for mr. cheng tieh-ju.

"we compatriots in hongkong and macao will learn from him the noble spirit of patriotism. let us turn grief into strength, unite under the leadership of the central committee of the party headed by chairman mao and do our work well, and strive for the liberation of taiwan, the unification of the motherland, and greater success in the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland exclamation"

during mr. cheng tieh-ju's hospitalization, premier chou en-lai and leading members of departments concerned cabled him messages of sympathy. tsui ping, deputy general manager of the bank of china, made a special trip to hongkong and conveyed to him the regards of the bank's head office and board of directors.

while he was ill, mr. cheng tieh-ju repeatedly expressed the hope that taiwan would be liberated at an early date and the motherland be unified. he also hoped that his old friends in taiwan and all compatriots there would soon return to the embrace of the motherland.

more than 1,200 people attended the funeral service today. among them were members of the funeral committee, deputy general manager of the bank of china tsui ping, personalities from all walks of life in hongkong and macao, and foreign bankers in hongkong.

LITERATURE

"Why Do I Write About Workers, Peasants and Soldiers?"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

the chinese novelist hao jan summed up his idea of the role of a writer as "to give voice to the thoughts and feelings of the tens of millions of working people and to serve their interests".

in an interview with hsinhua he said, "it would be impossible for me to write anything if i departed from the struggle of the masses."

fortytwo-year-old hao jan is the author of the novel "bright sunny skies", which ran to nine editions between 1964 and 1972. depicting the sharp complicated class struggle which took place in a north china village in the fifties in the course of the agricultural cooperation movement, the novel portrays a communist who steadfastly leads the peasants onto the socialist road.

some rural people's communes have broadcast the 1.2 million-word novel chapter by chapter over their village radio-rediffusion systems.

three million copies of his second novel, "glorious road (part 1)", were sold within six months of its publication early in 1972. the author has received 500 letters from readers. one such letter, from a shantung peasant, says: "my granddaughter read the novel to me word by word. i am glad you write so truthfully about the struggles we've gone through. it's wonderful. we are waiting for more exclamation"

the great proletarian cultural revolution has deepened hao jan's understanding of class struggle, and he is beginning

to create heroes who have fought in the struggle between the two lines.

in the hsinhua interview hao jan declared, "the fundamental difference between bourgeois writers and us centres on the question whether literature should be for the amusement of a handful of the comfortably off, and deal with the so-called 'inner world' and sentiments of the petty bourgeoisie, or whether it should truly present the workers, the peasants and other working people who are the motive force in the making of world history."

orphaned from early childhood, hao jan was brought up by poor peasants in a hopei village in an old north china liberated area. he has spent most of his adult life in the countryside, working for eight years as a rural cadre and ten years as a provincial newspaper reporter. he took part in the land reform and helped in the organizing of hundreds of mutual-aid teams and dozens of cooperatives. for about a year he was communist party branch secretary of a commune brigade.

hao jan had only three years of schooling and never thought of becoming a writer. "but the revolutionary struggles of the masses made me want to take up the pen," he said.

his first work was a short drama, which he and some of his comrades staged at a village fair in 1949, when he was 17. it tells how poor peasants organized themselves to fight flood and enemy sabotage and to heal the wounds of war. from then on, he did a good deal of writing for village wallpapers -- about the war, about farming, about the land reform, about the new marriage law, in fact about whatever the situation demanded. his first collection of short stories appeared in 1958, followed by a dozen others in an uninterrupted flow. all are true-to-life portrayals of new china's builders of socialism in the rural areas.

hao jan said: "i saw people rise in rebellion against the landlord class. i saw them fight in the war against japanese aggression and in the liberation war. i worked with poor peasants in organizing cooperatives, and, like them, harnessed myself to a plough to open up the land in the early days when we lacked draught animals. and i joined them in the gigantic effort to build the people's communes.

"it is these people, the hundreds of millions of them, who are fighting backwardness to build a new socialist china. under the leadership of the communist party, they have driven the foreign aggressors from chinese soil and smashed the 3,000-year-old shackles of private ownership.

"it is their love and their hatred, their sacrifices and their achievements that inspire me.

"is there any worthier subject for a writer? can the 'eternal themes' of the bourgeoisie concerning 'love' and 'death' match these great struggles of the working masses?

"a western journalist once asked me: 'why don't you play up the theme of love between men and women?' i replied: there is love in life indeed. but in class society, love is inevitably stamped with the brand of a class. what to love and how to express one's love? in this respect a poor peasant and a landlord have nothing in common. love is presented only when it is relevant and necessary to the theme and characterization. in 'bright sunny skies', i present the characters in their struggle, their work and family life, including also their love affairs, so as to show their attitudes towards life from all angles."

hao jan recalled how chairman mao's line in literature and art had guided him in writing.

he said he read chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" for the first time in 1952 when he was a village youth league cadre and correspondent of the provincial "youth news". "chairman mao teaches that 'all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use', and that literature and art 'operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy'. these passages encouraged me; i felt they showed the road forward," hao jan said.

"but following this road took a great deal of struggle," he added.

when the bourgeois rightists attacked the communist party on the political, cultural and educational fronts in 1957, an editor told hao jan: "you have talent..., but writing about the peasants will get you nowhere. expose the seamy side of life and you may produce important literature." and he returned the stories hao jan had submitted.

"i went home bewildered," hao jan said, "my close friend, a former poor peasant who had been a p.l.a. fighter and later chairman of a cooperative, came to see me. he read the stories, thought hard, and said firmly: 'never mind what those people say. if they don't publish these stories, we want them. i'll take them back and read them to our co-op members.' chairman mao's teachings came to my mind. yes, i was writing for the working people. if they approved, i'd keep on. i wrote five short stories the following month, pouring my heart into them. my first collection of short stories was a result of this clash with the bourgeois rightists. i wrote with desire to make more people aware of the greatness of our revolution and of the working people who are making it, whom i love so much".

before they were published, hao jan's novels were circulated in draft form among workers, peasants, soldiers and students. then meetings were held to collect their suggestions and criticism. some readers bicycled over 50 kilometres from the commune fields after work to give their opinions.

"each book was created by collective effort. this is a new author-reader relationship, completely free from the commercialism of the capitalist world. when a novel is accepted by the masses, when it plays a part in uniting and educating the people and dealing blows at the enemy, i feel i am marching in step with the people in struggle. what a joyful thing exclamation"

hao jan said: "our country is one big family. so many comrades extend a helping hand to me. many editors, writers and readers write to give me their advice and they encourage me while pointing our weaknesses. if these warm comradely letters were printed as books, they would make thicker volumes than my published works."

appreciative of the guidance and sympathy he received from society as a young writer, hao jan today devotes much of his time to helping new writers in training classes for worker-peasant-soldier amateurs and college students. in tunghsien county on peking's outskirts alone, he maintains contacts with 100 and more workers and peasants who write regularly. he reads their manuscripts and gives suggestions.

PEASANT POET

Peasant Poet of Northeast China Commune

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 22, 1973)

a 42-year-old commune horsecart driver is among a dozen workers and peasants who have become special correspondents of "kirin literature and art", the kirin provincial journal.

changlin, his home county, published seven of his poems in its "1972 selection of literature". the provincial daily recently carried four of them -- "spring snow" which depicts the mass movement to learn from tachai, "coming home", which tells the changes in a village, "running a power station", and "we commune members embroider on the earth".

driving horse-carts for the mutual aid team, then the cooperative, and finally the commune for nearly two decades, sung fu-sheng is an eyewitness of the tremendous changes that have taken place in the chinese village. the theme of socialist revolution dominates his writings.

son of a hired hand, he only learned to read and write after liberation, at the age of 17. he was one of the young people who organized a 30-member group to study chairman mao's works in 1964, the first in his brigade. he wrote a poem acclaiming this study. when the commune members heard it broadcast by the provincial radio, they were delighted and urged their driver to keep on with his pen as well as his whip. he has since written more than 200 poems for village wallpapers. he attends county meetings on literary creations and receives coaching from professional writers.

his poems draw vivid images of the heroic commune people changing nature while transforming their own outlook. he composed many of his poems during horse-cart driving. speaking at a local literary forum in the cultural revolution, he summed up his experience -- "poetry comes from labour." his poems criticize liu shao-chi and defend the new socialist village advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"in the old society," he said, "the landlords took literature and art as their own property. what they wrote and staged prettified themselves and defamed the working people. now we write about our own work and merits to unite and educate the people and strike at the enemy."

STEEL PRODUCTION

Old Chinese Steel Plant Expands Through Own Efforts

(NCNA-English Talien, May 22, 1973)

hundreds of workers from industrial enterprises all over china daily visit the talien steel plant which has boosted its steel output 71-fold since liberation. the visiting technicians and workers come to study how this 55-year-old plant in northeast china has in a revolutionary spirit remodeled its outdated equipment.

originally a small plant producing only ordinary rolled steel, the plant now turns out 7,000 specifications of shapes, tubes, wires, sheets, plates and strips. it added a seamless tubing shop, remodeled three shops and raised its capacity of steelmaking by 25 per cent, forging by 42 per cent and rolling and wire-pulling by 100 per cent in the past three years, all by relying on its own resources and the initiative and creativeness of its workers and technicians.

aside from state assistance, the plant mainly relied on the workers and technicians to transform equipment, add new machines and introduce new technology and techniques to expand production.

two new buildings are rising near the entrance, one to house an assembly line and the other a workshop using new technology to make refractory materials. the plant's workers are constructing the buildings and take only a little over two months to finish them. building companies are now busy putting up bigger and more important projects.

the masons, carpenters and electric welders at the construction site were machine operators in the workshops a few months ago. technical innovations have raised efficiency and saved enough manpower for the plant to build more workshops.

workers of the no. 3 rolling shop renovated the old rolling equipment on six occasions during repairs and turned it into a completely mechanized line from bloom heating to rolled steel. in the past workers ran beside the rollers using tongs to feed them billets. this technical transformation reduced manpower needs by 40 per cent and raised efficiency at least 100 per cent.

the workers proposed similar innovations before the cultural revolution. but in those days, the management just waited for state allocations and supplies of new equipment.

in the cultural revolution the workers have criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi. china is a developing country and so many things must be done at the same time. the workers recognize that they cannot simply depend on state investment to expand production.

a mass drive for technical innovations at the talien steel plant has brought big improvements. in the past three years alone, the workers have remodeled 470 pieces of old equipment, improved more than 100 technological processes, and made 950 pieces of new equipment. over ninety per cent of the plant's old equipment and technological processes have been modernized.

in 1971 when the plant needed a machine to make cold-rolled stainless steel plates and silicon steel sheets, the workers declared: "when we don't have the necessary condition, we will create them." they decided to make the cold-rolling machine, but the plant had no electric furnace big enough to smelt 100 tons of steel in one heat for casting the 96-ton frame of the machine. the workers instead used five small electric furnaces at the same time for the purpose. when the frame was cast,

the plant did not have a large crane to move it. so the workers used two 50-ton cranes simultaneously. after 14 months of hard work, they made the machine needed.

like other industrial enterprises in the country, the talien steel plant's technical innovations drive has "three-in-one" teams made up of workers, cadres and technicians.

a large number of activists have shown creativeness. veteran bench worker li chi-liang of the no. 2 workshop used to produce capillary steel tubes with a stamping machine. the job was strenuous, and the shop could produce no more than 400 kilograms of such tubes a year. li chi-liang drew on his twenty years of experience and, with workmates, designed and made a tube-pulling machine and 37 pieces of auxiliary equipment. efficiency rose 20-fold.

born in a poor fisherman's family, li chi-liang learned to read and write only after liberation. since coming to the plant, he has made great efforts in technical studies. he gets so involved that he often forgets meals and his day off. "i'm trying to do everything in my power to help speed up our country's socialist construction," he said.

thirtyfive-year-old technician fan chuan-tien is typical of those college graduates who modestly learn from experienced workers and with them solve key technical problems. he and the workers have added air-cooling equipment to all 14 heating furnaces and used the waste heat to produce 40 tons of steam per hour, thus saving much fuel for the state.

SILK PRODUCTION

More Tussah Silk Produced in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 22, 1973)

one of china's major tussah silk producing centres, tantung area in the northeast, reported an increase of 30-fold in raw silk and 26-fold in silk fabrics last year, compared with the early post-liberation period. more than 1,000 designs of fabrics were produced.

tussah silk weaving started in china over 800 years ago. lustrous and cream-coloured, tussah silk is strong, elastic and resistant to heat and acid, and is a good insulator. it is widely used in the power, chemical and defence industries as well as for making clothes.

before liberation, there were only about a dozen small, poorly equipped mills in tantung area, turning out a few types of coarse silk fabrics.

the people's government after liberation mobilized the masses to expand the acreage of oak trees, improve silkworm strains and rear more silkworms. modern reeling, weaving, printing and dyeing mills have been built in tantung, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the tantung silk printing and dyeing mill sent its designers to areas inhabited by minority nationalities and, on the basis of their investigations, produced many new designs for the people of the mongolian, korean, chuang and pai nationalities.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Li Hsien-nien, Fang Yi, Han Tsung-cheng, Chen Shao-kun, Yeh Chih-chiang Meet Albanian Metallurgical Working Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier, fang yi and han tsung-cheng, minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chen shao-kun and yeh chih-chiang, minister and vice-minister of metallurgical industry, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the albanian metallurgical working team led by kristaq gloizheni, assistant to vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania and director of the new projects bureau of the council of ministers.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and commercial counsellor of the embassy theohar fundo were present.

also present were leading members of departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, wei yu-ming, yao shao-shih and hung ko.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Foreign Minister Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 22, 1973)

danish foreign minister k.b. andersen, his wife and party left here by train this morning after a friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

also on hand was wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who accompanied the danish guests to kwangchow.

the distinguished danish guests arrived here from hangchow by special plane on 21. in the evening, vice-chairman yung wen-tao gave a banquet in their honour. the guests visited a rural people's commune on the outskirts of kwangchow.

CHINA AND GREECE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Greek Deputy Prime Minister and Madame Macarezos

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met here this afternoon with nikolaos macarezos, deputy prime minister of the kingdom of greece, madame macarezos, and his party and the journalists accompanying him.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. premier chou en-lai shook hands with deputy prime minister macarezos and the other distinguished greek guests. they were photographed together. then host and guests had an unconstrained conversation.

taking part in the conversation were constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs; nicolas katapodis, greek ambassador to china; dimitrios papaioannou, minister plenipotentiary and director of the first division of political affairs of the foreign ministry; antonios korantis, minister plenipotentiary and director for bilateral economic and trade relations of the foreign ministry; a. papasliotis, counsellor of the greek embassy in peking; john dimitrakopoulos, personal secretary to the deputy prime minister, and madame anna mitropoulou, interpreter.

taking part in the meeting and the conversation on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and wang tung, chou po-ping, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, chi tsung-hua, yang tan-hua, su ssu-ming, chao liang and li chih-chieh. hsu han-ping, wife of foreign minister chi peng-fei, was present at the meeting.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Leader of Greek Economic Delegation Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, held talks here today with constantinos michalopoulos, leader of the greek economic delegation and secretary of state for foreign affairs.

participating in the talks on the greek side were antonios korantis, grigorios mazarakis, athanassios andreopoulos and a. papastiotis.

participating in the talks on the chinese side were sun so-chang, tung hua-min and others.

Greek Deputy Prime Minister and Mme. Macarezos Attend Acrobatic Show

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

nikolaos macarezos, greek deputy prime minister, his wife and his party were entertained at an acrobatic show here this evening.

attending were constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, his wife and the greek economic delegation he is leading; greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

accompanying them were wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and his wife; wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and chou po-ping, chinese ambassador to greece.

at the end of the performance, deputy prime minister macarezos and his wife and the other distinguished greek guests went on stage in the company of wu teh. they shook hands with the performers, congratulated them on their success and were photographed together.

the performance was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee in honour of deputy prime minister macarezos and his wife.

earlier today deputy prime minister macarezos, accompanied by wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking

municipal revolutionary committee, visited a motor vehicle plant. accompanied by lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, and hsu han-ping, wife of foreign minister chi peng-fei, mme. macarezos visited a kindergarten and a carpet factory. the distinguished guests also toured the summer palace.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Prime Minister of New Zealand Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of new zealand norman kirk today received pei chien-chang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to new zealand. prime minister kirk had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador, according to a report from wellington.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Art Troupe Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

members of the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, spent a joyful morning with chinese peasants when they visited the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking today.

the commune members were heartened by the visit of the korean comrades. they said that the korean artists must be very busy with performances these days and their coming to the commune was an expression of the militant friendship and great unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea.

the korean artists were greeted by several hundred commune members waving flower garlands and colourful

streamers and beating drums and cymbals. gaily-dressed girls danced and sang. the korean comrades clapped their hands and waved to the welcomers. some korean artists clasped the hands of commune members and greeted them in chinese: "nihao exclamation"

the korean comrades viewed the commune's stud and dairy farms and farm machinery repair shop. as they walked around, they were briefed by the commune's leaders and members on its production achievements as well as progress in medical care and education.

the korean artists were given a big hand when they came to the apple orchard. troupe leader chong gwang sun and the other korean comrades joined the commune members in weeding and loosening the soil. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms chatted while working under shady trees. there were frequent bursts of laughter.

later, the korean artists had a get-together with the commune members. the commune's singing group sang the song "wishing the leader a long, long life exclamation" in praise of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, and other korean songs. the korean artists reciprocated by presenting several chinese revolutionary songs, including "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" in praise of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

in parting, troupe leader chong gwang sun made a warm-worded speech. he praised the efforts of the china-korea friendship people's commune in strengthening the militant friendship between the people of korea and china. he conveyed to the commune members the friendly sentiments of the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm in pyongyang and congratulated them on the achievements they had made in various fields under the wise leadership of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

on behalf of all the commune members, in reply, liu chih-yi, vice-secretary of the commune party committee and vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, thanked comrade chong gwang sun for his warm speech. he requested the korean artists to convey their cordial regards to the members of the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm and the entire korean people.

accompanying the korean comrades-in-arms to the commune were hsiang chien, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group under the state council, liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

Chinese Women's Delegation Welcomed in Hamhung, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 22, 1973)

the chinese women's delegation paid a friendly visit to hamhung on may 16.

a grand meeting was held by hamhung women on may 19 to welcome the delegation.

speaking at the meeting were kim chae gum, chairman of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the korean democratic women's union, and tsai shu-mei, head of the delegation.

earlier the chinese women's delegation visited mangyongdae, native home of president kim il sung. the delegation also visited some factories, cooperative farms, schools and cultural establishments in pyongyang, kaesong and sariwon where it was warmly welcomed by local cadres and people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Delegation of Forum of Japanese Religious Believers Friendly to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the delegation of the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china. leader of the delegation is keibun nishikawa, deputy leader is ryukou oukouchi and secretary-general is ekyo sugawara.

chao pu-chu, a leading member of the buddhist association of china, was present.

accompanied by chao pu-chu, the delegation left peking this afternoon on a tour of nanking and other cities before leaving for home.

CHINA AND PERU

Hsieh Hua Meets Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the visiting doctors group of the peru-china cultural institute led by eduardo yong vasquey.

the group had visited kwangchow, shanghai and hangchow since it arrived in china on may 11. end item /

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Somali Workers and Youth Delegation Back from China Visit

(NCNA-English Mogadiscio, May 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the somali workers and youth delegation which had just returned from a visit in china.

the delegation was led by mohamud omar mohamed, head, and rashid shiekh abdullahi, deputy head.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Ambassador Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

the ambassador of the republic of sri lanka and mrs. karannagoda gave a reception at noon here today to celebrate the republic day of sri lanka.

attending the reception were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned tao chi, yang chi and chang cheng-teh.

also present were members of the entourage who accompanied hsu hsiang-chien on his recent visit to sri lanka as the special envoy of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chang Wei Back in Peking from UNESCO Executive Bureau Session

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

chang wei, member of the executive bureau of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, returned to peking this afternoon after attending the 92nd session of the u.n.e.s.c.o. executive bureau.

he was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned hu sha, ling ching, hu shou-hsin and wang teh-wu.

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chinese-American Professor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with chinese-american professor liu wu-chi and his wife kao ai-hung.

Chinese and US Gymnastic Teams Hold Friendship Competition

(NCNA-English New York, May 21, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team visiting the united states and the u.s. gymnastic team held a friendship competition in new york this evening.

the national flags of china and the united states were hung at the stadium and a red banner reads: "a warm welcome to the chinese gymnastic team" in chinese and english.

attending this evening's event were: alexander eckstein, ex-president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations; douglas murray, vice president of the national committee; frank bare, president of the u.s. gymnastic federation; and arthur gander, president of the international gymnastic federation. tang ming-chao, u.n. under secretary-general, also attended the event.

huang hua, permanent representative of china to the united nations; chuang yen and wang jun-sheng, deputy representatives; chien ta-yung, official of the liaison office of china to the united states; and the chinese journalist delegation headed by chu mu-chih also attended this evening's competition.

among the spectators were more than one thousand overseas chinese residing in new york.

the spectators rose to their feet and gave prolonged applause and cheers as the teams of the two countries marched into the arena. the gymnasts of the two teams exchanged souvenirs.

after the playing of the national anthems of china and the united states, murry said in an opening speech that the spirit of "friendship first and competition second" held by the chinese gymnastic team would certainly mark the competition this evening, thus to promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and u.s. peoples.

taking part in the men's all-round competition this evening were: yin hsi-nan, yang ming-ming, tsai huan-tsung and yao chu-sheng of china and marshall avener, james ivicek, gary morava and james culhane of the united states. taking part in the women's all-round competition this evening were: chiang shao-yi, ting chao-fang, tang chi-chieh and liu chun-lin of china and janette anderson, debbie fike, nancy theis and diane dunbar of the united states.

the results of the competition this evening were as follows:

the chinese men's team was victorious with a team-score of 164.4 against 164.2 of the u.s. men's team. the u.s. women's team won with a team-score of 111.9 against 109.4 of the chinese women's team.

yang ming-ming, who took part in an international competition abroad for the first time, won the men's all-round championship with a score of 54.9. avener of the united states won the second place with a score of 54.7 and tsai huan-tsung and ivicek shared the third place with a score of 54.5 each.

janette anderson of the united states won the women's all-round championship with a score of 37.5. debbie fike of the united states won the second place in women's all-round competition with a score of 37.2 and chiang shao-yi of china the third with a score of 37.05.

at the end of the friendship competition, the chinese and american gymnasts congratulated one another on their successes. the chinese gymnasts expressed the hope of learning from their american friends and many spectators came up and asked the chinese gymnasts for autographs.

since their arrival in new york on may 18, the chinese gymnastic team has made a tour of the city. yesterday afternoon, they did training practice together with the u.s. team.

huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the united nations, gave a reception yesterday evening for the visit of the chinese gymnastic team to the united states. attending the reception on invitation were: alexander eckstein, frank bare, douglas murray, members of the american gymnastic team, as well as personages from

the american sports circles and other american friends. u.n. under secretary-general tang ming-chao were also present at the reception. the reception proqeeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

American Journalist Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner here this evening for visiting american free-lancer harrison forman, author of "report from red china", mrs. forman and their daughter and son.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned ko po-nien, peng hua and chang ying, as well as ma hai-teh and his wife.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Sports Facilities Study Group Leaves for German Federal Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

a chinese sports facilities study group with li kai-ting as its leader and liu nai-kuan as its deputy leader left peking by air today for a visit to the federal republic of germany.

it was seen off at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including pao ming-liang, chang yi-shan and kuo lei. an official of the f.r.g. embassy in peking was present.

FRG Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

an economic delegation from the federal republic of germany with berthold beitz, chairman of the supervisory board of the fried. krupp ag., essen, as its leader and heinz hufnagel, chairman of the china section of the east committee of german economy and member of the board of directors of the mmanesmman ag., as its deputy leader arrived here by air today.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned kao li-hsing and yu hou-hua.

chin ching-san, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in the f.r.g., was also present.

on hand were f.r.g. ambassador to china r.f. pauls and embassy officials.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Article by Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: "A Just Decision"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

the people's daily carried today an article by its commentator entitled "a just decision". it reads:

a resolution on admitting the democratic people's republic of korea (d.p.r.k.) into the world health organisation (who) submitted by romania, algeria, china and 33 other countries was adopted at the 26th world health assembly in geneva recently. this is a very significant victory for the korean people showing that the d.p.r.k. is playing a more and more important role in international affairs.

the d.p.r.k. is an independent, sovereign state and the true representative of the korean people. it has established diplomatic relations with over fifty countries in the world and enjoys high international prestige. but what is extremely abnormal is that up to now it is not represented in some international organizations. now the assembly, with the support of the majority of the member states, has adopted the resolution on admitting the d.p.r.k. as a full member of who, a specialized

agency of the united nations. this conforms with the desire of the people of korea and throughout the world.

everybody knows that a new situation emerged in the korean peninsula in the past year and more. because of the correct policy and unremitting efforts of the d.p.r.k. government, contacts and dialogue have begun between north and south korea and progress has been made in the cause of korea's independent and peaceful reunification. this merits welcoming. however, some people try to prevent the d.p.r.k. from participating in the activities of international organizations on the pretext that it would be harmful to the contacts between north and south korea. obviously this is entirely untenable. it is crystal clear that the decision of the assembly to admit the d.p.r.k. into who can only create a favourable atmosphere for contacts and rapprochement between north and south korea.

the just decision of the assembly will undoubtedly further strengthen who. the d.p.r.k. has been consistently pursuing a policy of friendship and cooperation with the people of other countries and will certainly make positive contribution to the development of world health after it has joined who.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1973)

a chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, left here for zambia by plane today to attend a ceremony for handing over two chinese aided projects, the lusaka-kaoma highway and a radio transmitting station.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chieh, minister of communications, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned ma yao-chi, chu chun-ho, yu hsia, peng min, yueh lieh, chang peng-shou and lu ke-chin.

on hand were a.s. mweemba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy here, and r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china.

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